THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY NEVILLE B. CRAIG, NEAR THE SOUTH WEST CORNER OF THE DIAMOND——WEEKLY PAPER, TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE——SEMI-WEEKLY PAPER, FOUR DOLLARS PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE——ADVERTISING ON REASONABLE TERMS.

VOLUME 48. TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 2, 1833. NUMBER 57.

New Stourbridge Glass Works.

J. ROBINSON & SON,

GRATEFUL for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore received, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have considerably reduced the prices of their Glass.—They still continue to manufacture all kinds of

FLINT GLASS WARE,

AT THEIR OLD STAND,

No. 10, Corner of Ross and Second streets, where all orders in their line will meet with immediate attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand. Orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

N. B. Terms will be found as low as at any other manufactory in the western country.

Pittsburgh, March 8.—tf.

Havanna Segars, English Walnuts, &c.

15,000 WHITING, Cansio, and Roque Segars, all celebrated brands;
10 bags English Walnuts;
5 cases Citron;
20 boxes Scotch Herring. For sale by
CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE.
March 8.—1m.

Bacon Hams, Lamp Oil, &c.

SUPERIOR BACON HAMS, for family use;
do. Winter strained OIL—for sale by
CASSAT, HUTCHISON, & LEDLIE.
March 8, 1833.—1m.

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2 SEROONS S. F. Indigo;
150 bbls., No. 2 and 3, Mackerel;
50 do. Superfine Flour;
40 do. Tanners' Oil;
10 bags Havanna Coffee.
CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE.
March 8, 1833.—1m.

FAMILY FLOUR,

CONSTANTLY kept for sale by
CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE,
No. 8, Market street.
March 8, 1833.

5000 LBS. COTTON YARN, No. 5 a 10;
600 lbs. Candlewick;
Carded Cotton;
Carpet Yarn and Coverlet Yarn.
Sattinet Warps.
For sale by GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd,
January 29, 1833. No. 26 Wood street.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,
march 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

THE Subscribers are now receiving from the Eastern Markets, and offer for sale

A large and well selected assortment of

GROCERIES,

To which they invite the attention of their friends. Also, on hand, Five Tons Scorched Salts; 200 bushels Dried Apples.

DICKEY & CAROTHERS.
Dec. 21, 1832.—tf

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30 CASKS superior Sugar-house Molasses;
400 Missouri Hides;
10 quarter Casks Malaga Wine;
20 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
50 boxes smoked Herring;
100 do. Cincinnati Soap;
Received by late arrivals, and for sale by
H. MAC SHANE,
Feb. 14—tf. 76 Front street.

China & Queensware.

PEPPARD & CALLAN, importers, No. 37 Wood street, are receiving, in addition to their spring stock, a very general assortment of NEW PATTERNS, of a superior quality of ware. DINING and TEA SETS, mantel ornaments, with plain and Cut Glass, at moderate prices.

June 22, 1832.—tf

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.

Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

October 21, 1831.—tf

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between ALFRED COCHRAN & JAS. IRWIN, trading under the title of Cochran & Irwin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by James Irwin.

ALFRED COCHRAN,
JAMES IRWIN.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1833. [Jan. 18—tf.]

FOR RENT,

A FIRST Rate Wagon Tavern Stand. Also, for Rent, several Business Stands, situated in the most public parts of the city. For terms, inquire of DAVID GREER,
Jan. 15, 1833. *Lumber Merchant.*

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

NOTES AND GOLD.

EVERY description of Bank Note Paper discounted at reduced rates. The highest premium paid for Foreign and American GOLD.

Notes and Drafts collected: interest allowed on Special Deposits.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
Sept. 21, 1832.

Kentucky Segars and Tobacco.

RECEIVED, per Steamer Juniata, on consignment—564 boxes D. Spawlding and P. H. Baird's celebrated Kentucky SEGARS; and a few kegs Spawlding's Manufactured TOBACCO.

CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE.
March 15—1mo.

Tanners' Scraps Wanted,

FOR which the cash will be paid on delivery at the subscriber's Drug Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood streets.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK.
March 15—3t

JUST received, per Steam Boat Navarino, and for sale by JAMES IRWIN, corner of Market and Water streets:
100 barrels of Molasses.
ALSO, IN STORE,
5 tons Scorched Salts.
March 15, 1833—tf

NEW INVENTION.
Faber's Patent Clover Mill.

GEORGE FABER, of Chambersburgh, and Edward Faber, of the city of Pittsburgh, having obtained Letters Patent for a Machine for Hulling and Cleaning Clover Seed, White Caps and Smut from Wheat, &c., are now prepared to sell Machines, or Counties' and States' Rights to make, vend or use them. Persons feeling disposed to avail themselves of this useful invention, can see a Machine in operation, and obtain all necessary information concerning it, by applying at the Machine Card Manufactory of Geo. Faber & Sons, No. 116, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to George Faber, Chambersburgh, Pa.

Mills constructed agreeably to this invention, may be worked by manual labor, and will hull without any injury to the seed. A Wind Mill may be attached to the Clover Mill, so that all kinds of grain may be cleaned.

Letters on the subject, addressed as above, will meet immediate attention.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 9, 1832.—tf.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

A FEW Copies of the old Edition of the Dictionary of the Bible, published by Cramer & Spear—*Brown's Notes,* complete in two vols. For sale low, by M. P. O'HERN,
Franklin Head, Wood street.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 11. 1832.—6m.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL.

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,

MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. march 19—tf.

TO LET,

THE Upper Rooms of the new house, at the corner of Fifth and Market streets, suitable for offices. Possession given on the 1st of April next. Apply to

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
January 1—tf No. 42 Market street

FOR SALE.

THE interest of the late M. S. Mason in the Pennsylvania Rolling Mill, (being one third of the concern) is offered for sale on advantageous terms.

It is believed that the investment will prove a safe and profitable one. Terms of payment will be made easy. For further information, apply to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co., or
JAMES RIDDLE.
Dec. 25.—tf.

NEW DRUG STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have opened a Drug Store, No. 42 Market street, second door below third, where they have just received a large and general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Perfumery, &c. which they offer for sale, Wholesale and Retail, on the most reasonable terms.

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.

☞ For sale, as above, Mons. Chabert, the celebrated French Fire King's Tapuyas Elixir, an instantaneous cure for the tooth ache.

April 13, 1832.—tf

FOR SALE—A number of Shares of Stock in the Navigation and Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

Apply to GEORGE A. COOK, Broker, No 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. June 19.

Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash.

THE Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash effectually cleanses the teeth and mouth, speedily removes all canker or soreness; likewise, the smell or taste from the use of tobacco, and all that is offensive in the breath; in fine, it preserves the teeth and mouth, in all respects, in a clean and healthy condition. For sale at

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co's
Drug Store, No 42, Market street.
July 31.

MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to say to the public, and his friends, that he has connected with his other business, the manufactury of Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and can furnish supplies to merchants and others: he believes them to be equal to any ever used in the western country—the experience of the workmen employed, with the known good qualities of the steel, justifies him in warranting the article to any who may be disposed to patronize western industry.

Z. PACKARD.
Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, } tf
December 9, 1831. }

The undersigned, agent for the Point Saw Mill, in Pittsburgh, takes pleasure in saying, that the Mill Saws, made by Z. Packard, and which are now in use, in his mill, are equal, if not superior, to any he has ever used.

ISAAC WICKERSHAM, Ag't.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1831.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, Ky.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. }
JAS. ADAMS, JR. & CO. } Pittsburgh.
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required

may 14, 1830.—tf.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. of Wheeling.

THE Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Wheeling, incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, is duly organised and prepared to take both Fire and Marine risks on the customary terms. Officers for the current year:

JAMES H. FORSYTH, *President.*

Moses W. Chapline,	George Dulty,
Marcus Wilson,	Henry Moore,
William Lambdin,	Thomas Hughes,
William B. Tyson,	Ebenezer Zane,

Directors.
M. Nelson, *Sec'y.* Jan. 17.—tf.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,
NO. 41 WOOD STREET,
Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer,* respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞ Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830 tf.

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25 HHDS. N. O. Sugar;
30 bbls. Molasses;
75 Bales Tennessee & Alabama Cotton;
200 bbls. Loaf Sugar;
40 do. Tar;
12 bbls. Sweet Malaga Wine;
1200 Tennessee Blooms;
In store, and for sale, by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
Dec. 25.—tf.

New Hardware Store,
NO 66 WOOD STREET
PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY, having just received an extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c., respectfully invite the attention of Merchants, Mechanics, and others.

Also, a well selected assortment of *Union Factory* bench and moulding Planes.

Feb. 21, 1832.—tf

NEW COACH
MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscribers, still being associated, inform the Public, that they have enlarged their COACH MANUFACTORY, and will execute all Orders in their line, with promptness, and *in eastern style.* Having none but first rate Mechanics, and a good assortment of Coach Materials, they can furnish, at a short notice,

Post Coaches, Coachees, Barouches, Chariotees, Cariolees, Gigs, Sulkeys, Dearborns, &c. &c.

☞ REPAIRING done with dispatch.

JOHN BISE,
SAM'L. C. COLE.

☞ New and Second Hand Carriages and Gigs always on hand, for sale or barter.

November 23.—tf

TO LET,

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE pleasantly situated on the south side of the Monongahela river, a few perches above the Bridge Apply to the subscriber.

FREDERICK BAUSMAN
may 11, 1822.—tf

TO BE LET.

THE *Centre Building* in the range of Four Story Brick Houses recently erected on Market street, between 4th street and the Diamond. Possession will be given on the first day of January. For terms, apply to the subscriber, or in his absence, to Mr. James B. Irwin.

WILLIAM W. IRWIN.
November 22, 1832.—tf

TO LET,

THE New Three Story Stone Front Building, on the south side of Wood street, being the second east of Diamond alley. ☞ Enquire of NEVILLE B. CRAIG.

January 4, 1833.

WANTED,

SOUTH Carolina and Michigan Paper. Also, Foreign and American

GOLD, AND BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES

Six per cent. allowed on Special Deposits, Payable to Order, or return of Certificate. Apply to GEORGE A. COOK, *No. 68, Wood street, Pittsburgh.* Jan. 15, 1833.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh
march 14.—tf.

FOR SALE,

A VERY ELIGIBLE PIECE OF GROUND upon Market street, in the city of Pittsburgh, between Second and Third streets, now occupied by H. Ward, containing, in Front, on Market street, thirty-two, and extending back sixty feet.—For terms, inquire of JOHN HORNER.

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

REMOVAL.

S. FAHNESTOCK & CO. have removed their Hardware Store to No. 86 Wood street, corner of Diamond alley.

Pittsburgh, January 25, 1833.—tf

Rare opportunity, and Great Bargain!

PRINCIPALS of Colleges, Seminaries, and Scientific Gentlemen are informed, that for the small sum of $25, a *Planetarium or Orrery,* of a large size, may be purchased. It correctly represents the annual motions of the planets Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and their moons, around the Sun. Diameter of Saturn's orbit, nearly 5 feet. The planets from a half an inch to 6 inches in diameter. The wheels and sockets of the Machinery made of solid brass castings. It appears to be the only machine of the kind in Western Pennsylvania, and cost the maker 100 dollars. Enquire at S. Holden's tavern, Fifth street, between Market and Wood streets.

February 1.

REGARDER FIXEMENT.

THE subscriber, living near Little Beaver Bridge, Columbiana county, Ohio, proprietor of that noted and valuable Stand, in the town of Wooster, Wayne county, Ohio, formerly occupied (and ever since its erection) by Mr. John Hemperley, as a Tavern or *Hotel,* is desirous of renting the same from the first day of April next, at which time possession may be had. The house is spacious and well finished, fronting on Market street, a short distance from the Public Square; there is on the premises abundance of stables and other out-buildings, where the public stages, heretofore, generally stopped; there is also two or three meadow lots, convenient, that may be had with the other property. The rent will be made low, inquire of the subscriber, or John Larwill, Esq., of that place, who will treat on the terms. No person need apply who cannot show satisfactory proof of his integrity and moral worth.

JOHN BEVER.
February 12.—t1A.

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50 BBLS. OLD WHISKEY;
30 do. Common do.;
33 do. American Brandy, good quality;
50 bbls. S. F. Flour, for family use;
200 bbls. No 1, Salt, (old and dry.)
For sale by
JOHN D. DAVIS & CO.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 5.—6t.

5000 Pounds PRIME SKIRTING LEATHER on hand, and for Sale by WALLACE, HOWE & Co.
February 26, 1833.—tf

FOR RENT,

THE Dwelling House lately occupied by O. Ormsby, Esq., deceased, in St. Clair township, nearly opposite Pittsburgh, together with the buildings and gardens appurtenant. Possession will be given immediately.

Also—A Commodious Dwelling House, on the south side of the Monongahela river, above Birmingham, belonging to the Estate of O. Ormsby; together with sufficient ground for a Garden, on which there are a number of excellent fruit trees.

Apply to
CHARLES S. BRADFORD, *or*
HENRY M. WATTS.
Dec. 25—tf

LONDON BOTANIC,

OR

VEGETABLE OIL SOAP,

AND also, the *Imperial Renovator;* or the general restoratives of *Ladies' Dress and Gentlemen's Clothing,* of every description of color or quality, without the least injury to either. The above composition, so justly celebrated in Europe, and also in the principal cities and towns in the U. States; the former, the Vegetable Oil, for its superior quality in extracting oil, or grease of any kind, also, paint, tar, &c. from gentlemen's clothing, and woollen cloth and carpeting of every description, restoring the same to their former condition, without doing the least injury to either quality or color. And is eminently useful to sea-faring men and travelers, it possessing the singular quaility of washing as well in spring or sea water, as well as any other soap can do in rain water.

And the latter, the Imperial Renovator, for its extraordinary qualities in extracting spots or stains caused by grease, oil, or soil of any kind, from Silks, Satins, Merinos, Canton crapes, Bombazines, and Ladies' Dresses, and woollen cloths of every description, restoring the same to their former condition, without doing the least injury to either gloss, color or quality, let the same be whatever it may, and in most cases, in a very few minutes too, without the aid of any kind of liquid, or any thing else; and may be left upon silks or wollens of the most delicate colors, for whole months together, with the greatest safety; and is now most respectfully offered at wholesale or retail, for a few days only, at GRIFFITH'S HOTEL, Wood St.

He respectfully invites the ladies who may wish to obtain any of the above articles, to satisfy themselves of the benefits to be derived from them, to send their address to him, and he will, with promptitude and pleasure, wait upon them at their houses, in order to convince them of the invaluable qualities of those articles, and to furnish them, if required.—And the most satisfactory proofs given that the practice of sending fine dresses, on account of such stains, to the dyer's, may be dispensed with. It may be had at all times by wholesale at the subscriber's.

☞ A very liberal allowance will be made to one person in each town who may purchase to sell again.

☞ None will be left for sale on commission.

J. TRENCH,
Inventor and Manufacturer,
248, Greenwich street, and 25, John st. N. York.
March 15—tf

STENOGRAPHIC LECTURES.

THE Subscriber, late of the city of Philadelphia, respectfully informs the citizens of Pittsburgh, that he will, by special request, give a course of Practical Stenographic Instructions, at an appropriate room, in Irwin's Row, corner of Diamond and Market street, to commence as soon as a respectable class shall be formed, and continue two weeks, and no more. From *five* to *ten* lessons, of an hour each, are sufficient to give a complete and satisfactory knowledge of the art of *short hand,* by which language may be recorded in a style both beautiful and legible as it falls from the lips of a public speaker.

The success with which the subscriber has taught this art in the principal Colleges, Cities, and Town of the United States, and with which he has reported in Congress and other legislative bodies of the Union, together with the fact of his published system having passed through *fifteen editions,* to the almost total disappearance of every other in the country, will supersede the necessity of further commendation. (See late American edition of Edinburgh Encyclopædia.)

Terms may be known by calling on the subscriber at his lodgings, (Griffith's,) or at the Bookstores in Pittsburgh. Genteel rooms will be provided for Ladies, or select classes of Gentlemen, who may not find it convenient to attend at the regular hour, or at the general lecture room.

MARCUS T. C. GOULD.

TERMS.

☞ Private lessons, or in small select Classes a full course, $10.—In public Class, $5.

March 8, 1833.

AMERICAN RAILROAD JOURNAL

AND Advocate of Internal Improvement—Vol. 2d.—This Journal was commenced on the 1st of Jan. 1832, with a single subscriber. It has now just commenced its second volume, with near one thousand subscribers, scattered in every state in the Union. It was first devoted to the subject of Railroads, Internal Improvements and news of the day; but it now embraces, in addition to the above, a department for Agriculture, and another for the mechanic Arts, wherein will be found an account of most new Inventions. Such, indeed, has been the encouragement held out, that the publisher is induced to extend its usefulness by making it, not only a journal of the progress of Internal Improvements by means of Railroads, Canals, and Steam Carriages, in our own country and in Europe, but also by making it a journal of mechanical improvements and inventions, and thereby collecting a greater variety of useful information, relating to such subjects, into a smaller compass, and at a less cost, than can be found in any other publication now, before the public.—Arrangements have been made to give engravings or illustrations of such new inventions as may be deemed important to the community. The American Railroad Journal and Advocate of Internal Improvements, will also contain much interesting and useful literary and news reading, with such public documents as may be deemed worth recording for future reference. It will also contain Meteorological Tables, kept at Montreal, L. C., New York city, Charleston, S. C. together with others kept at intermediate places. We have also the promise of one kept at Red River, in Louisiana; also Prices of Stocks, Sales of Real Estate, Prices Current and Bank Note List, &c. &c.

Terms, Three Dollars per annum, in advance, and will not be sent without.

The first volume may be had either in sheets or bound; and the second volume will be forwarded by numbers, as they are issued, to any part of the United States. Price of binding, 50 cents, 75 cts. or $1, according to the quality.

Published at No. 35 Wall street, New York, by
D. K. MINOR.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Thompson & Miller, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same for settlement.

ROBERT THOMPSON,
THOMAS MILLER.
Jan. 1st, 1833.

The business will be continued, in future, by Robert Thompson & John Scott, Jr., under the firm of

THOMPSON & SCOTT,

At the old stand, No. 81 Wood, between Fourth street and Diamond alley, where will be constantly kept a general and choice assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

☞ The subscriber, on retiring from the above firm of Thompson & Miller, takes pleasure in recommending his successors, Thompson & Scott, to the patronage of the old customers, and the public generally.

THOMAS MILLER.
Feb. 19, 1833.—tf.

BRITISH LUSTRE,
For Polishing Stoves & Grates.

THIS LUSTRE, with a little rubbing, will produce a brilliancy highly ornamental; and, when once obtained, may be easily preserved.

For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.,
March 22—tf No. 42 Market street.

CITY DISPENSARY,
Physicians' Prescription, and FAMILY MEDICINE STORE.

S. E. corner of the Diamond and Market
PITTSBURGH.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that the above establishment is now in complete operation.

Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Medicines will be carefully prepared, and put up with accuracy and despatch, at all hours, day and night.

The subscribers flatter themselves, from their knowledge in the Prescription and Apothecary Business, that they will be enabled to render general satisfaction. Their medicines have been selected with great care, and will at all times be subject to the inspection of the Physicians of the city.

J. B. COCHRAN,
THOMAS MILLER.
Acting Partner of the late firm of Thompson & Miller.

N. B.—The Dispensary will be accessible on Sundays. March 15—tf

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For Sale or Rent.

THE Dwelling House of the late M. S. Mason, pleasantly situated opposite the country residence of Charles Brewer, and contiguous to that of the Hon. H. Denny. If not sold prior to the first of April, it will be for rent.

ALSO, FOR RENT—The Store and Cellar in Market street, occupied by James Alexander, and next to Wm. M'Knight. For terms, apply to James Riddle, or

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
March 15—3t

For Sale,

DRAFTS on Wheeling, Cincinnati, and Louisville, at par, payable at sight.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker, No. 48, Wood street,
Pittsburgh. March 12

Wanted,

SEVERAL Sums of Money on Mortgage, on good property in the City of Pittsburgh. Persons wishing to invest, will please apply to

GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker, Pittsburgh.
March 12, 1833.

PETER & GEORGE LORILLARD
TOBACCO AND SNUFF
MANUFACTURERS,

NO. 42 CHATHAM STREET,
NEW YORK,
Have constantly for sale the following articles.

FINE BROWN SNUFF.

GENUINE MACCOBOY, } *Rose flavored.*
Imitation do
Sicily do
Maltese do
Curacoa do
American Rappee, } *Strong, not Scented.*
Holland do
Tuberose do
St. Omare do
Strasburgh do

COARSE BROWN SNUFF.

Demigros, }
Pure Virginia, }
Copenhagen, } *Superior flavored.*
Bourbon, }
St. Domingo, }
Nachitoches, }
French Rappee, }
American Gentleman, } *Strong, not scented*
Pure Spanish, }
L. Mixture, }

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch, }
do Half Toast, } *Fine.*
do High Toast, }
Irish Blackguard, }
or } *Coarse.*
Irish High Toast. }

SWEET SCENTED, FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO.

Small papers, labeled P. A. L.
do do do P. & G. L.
do do do P. & G.
1 lb. papers, labeled P. A. L.
½ lb. do do P. A. L.
¼ lb. do do P. A. L.
¼ lb. papers, labeled Sweet Scented Oronoko—Extra Superior, manufactured only by *P. Lorillard, Jr.*

FINE CUT SMOKING TOBACCO.

Spanish, Kitefoot, Canister, Common, Stems, in 1-4, 1-2, and 1 lb. papers.

All articles sold at the above store can be returned, if not approved, and the money will be refunded.

N. B. A liberal discount made for Cash, by Wholesale.

Brown Snuff packed in ½ and 1 lb. bottles, and 3, 6, 12, and 18 lb. Jars.

Yellow do. do. in ½ and 1 lb. bottles and small and large bladders.

Cut Tobacco, packed in ½ barrels, barrels, and Tierces.

The Genuine Maccoboy Snuff is manufactured only by P. & G. Lorillard, who have also the imitation do. do. from 20 to 30 per cent. lower, the same as manufactured in many places, and sold under various names.

N. B. A constant supply of the above article may be had of the principal dealers in Pittsburgh

BEWARE OF DECEPTION.

Several persons are in the practice of using a Label on their snuffs, in imitation of the subscribers', which they have used for upwards of thirty years, and can be for no other purpose than to deceive.

Some are also in the practice of mixing inferior Snuff with their Genuine Maccoboy Snuff, and selling it as first quality.

Others are also in the practice of filling empty jars with the subscribers' label on them, with inferior Snuff, and selling it as their manufacture.

Their motive in making this publication, is to guard their customers against the deception practised upon them.

P. & G. LORILLARD.
February 19, 1833.—sw6w.

NEW BOOKS.

THE OUTLAW'S BRIDE, and other Tales: in 2 vols.

TRAVELS IN VARIOUS PARTS OF PERU; including a year's residence in Potosi. By Edmond Temple, Knight of the Royal and distinguished Order of Charles III.

MEMOIRS OF FANNY NEWELL; written by herself, and published at her particular request, and the desire of numerous friends: Second Edition, with corrections and improvements. Just received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
February 15—6t

FOR RENT,

THE HOTEL in the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, now occupied by Mr. Samuel Mackey. Possession will be given on the first of April next.

☞ Apply to H. M. WATTS,
At his Office, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh.
Jan. 8, 1833.—tf

Miss Austen's New Novel.

SENSE AND SENSIBILITY—a Novel—by Miss Austen, Author of 'Pride and Prejudice,' 'Emma,' &c. &c., in two vols.

HISTORY OF IRELAND, from the Anglo-Norman Invasion, till the Union of the country with Great Britain: by W. C. Taylor, Esq., with additions, by Wm. Sampson, Esq., in 2 vols.

Just received and for sale by
JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
No. 44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
March 15—3t

OLD WINES AND LIQUORS.

WE have made several late importations of these articles, and now offer—
Champagne, of every variety of brands, in pint and quart bottles;
Madeira, do. do., up to $8 per gal. and $72 per dozen;
Pale, Brown, and Gold Sherry;
Malmsey Madeira, old and very rich;
Sercial do. do. do.;
Port, Burgandy, and Claret;
Johannisberger, Markebronner, Hockheimer, Leibfromilch, &c.;
Champagne, Cogniac, and Premium Brandy, up to $8 per gallon;
Cologne Gin, in stone jars, (very superior;)
Old Holland Gin, Jamaica Spirits, &c.;

☞ Tavernkeepers and others are informed that, in addition to these *Superior Wines and Liquors* offered them, we have, for common uses, all kinds, at less prices.

Ladies' Wines, and Cordials.

White Constantia, Marichine, Fentignac, with all varieties, sweet and mild.

CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE.
March 8.—2m.

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50 HHDS. New Orleans SUGAR;
75 bbls. " MOLASSES;
10 bbls. " RUM;
23 bbls. LOAF SUGAR;
6 tierces RICE;
Just received by Steam Boat Fame, and for sale by JOHN D. DAVIS & Co.,
March 1—6t *No. 38 Water street.*

TO LET,

THE HOUSE in Wood street, near Fourth, now occupied by J. & J. Patterson. Possession given on the first of April. Enquire of WM. HAYS.

Jan. 25, 1833.—tf

NEW WORKS.

NORTHANGER ABBEY, by Miss Austin: Author of 'Pride and Prejudice,' 'Mansfield Park,' &c.: with a Biographical Sketch of the Author: 2 vols., 12mo.

An Essay on Moral Culture—addressed to Parents and Teachers: By M. M. Carll: 1 vol., 18mo.

Penmanship, or the Beauties of Writing, exemplified, in a variety of Specimens, Practical and Ornamental: By Nathaniel D. Gould.

Also, Rand's Practical Small Hand Copies—and Noyes' System of Practical Penmanship.

Just received, and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO., No. 44, Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. Feb. 22.

Postage Accounts.

PERSONS indebted to the subscriber for letter or newspaper postage, are respectfully requested to call at the room lately occupied as the Post Office, and settle their bills.

WM. EICHBAUM,
Late Post Master
March 5, 1833.—3t.

New Pianos, for sale, very low.

THE Subscribers, having lately received, on consignment, three PIANOS, of the best and most approved patterns, offer them for sale on the most advantageous terms, and lower than eastern prices, carriage given in.

The Pianos are with or without Metallic Plate, and in every manner equal as to tone and beauty of finish, to any made in the United States.

Being instructed to sell them very low, we respectfully invite all those wishing to buy, to call upon us. JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
Booksellers, Market st., opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
March 8, 1833.—tf

TO RENT,

THE Splendid Store House, at present occupied by *S. J. Sylvester,* corner of Fourth and Wood streets. Possession given on 1st April. For terms, enquire of Dr. E. Hale, Allen Kramer, S. P. Darlington, or WM. ROBINSON.

January 29, 1833.—tf

TYPE FOUNDRY.

HAVING purchased of Mr. Richard Ronaldson, his long established and very extensive Type Foundry, the subscribers have formed a co-partnership for the purpose of continuing said business, and for the convenience of their friends and patrons, have removed their establishment to a more central part of the city. As it is their intention to keep on hand a good assortment of the best type, and to make such additions and improvements as the taste of the trade and the wants of the country require, they flatter themselves that this establishment will merit a large share of patronage. They have now several founts on hand, which can be furnished at a few hours' notice, and are prepared to make founts of all weights and sizes, from Pearl to 22 lines Pica, including a variety of Ornamental Letter. Their assortment of Cuts, Dashes, Brass Rule, and other Ornaments, will be found to be very extensive, of which specimens will be forwarded to Printers as soon as they can be prepared.

Printing Presses of every description, Printing Ink of the most approved qualities, Composing Sticks, Brass and Common Galleys, Chases, Imposing Stones, Cases, Paper and Press Boards, Standing Presses, Furniture, together with a complete assortment of all articles used in a Printing Office, will be kept constantly on hand.

Small founts, suitable for Book Binders, in great variety, may be had when called for.

Orders from all parts in the Union will be promptly and most carefully attended to, and particularly in supplying *sorts* for all founts furnished by their predecessors, Binny & Ronaldson, and Richard Ronaldson.

JOHNSTON & SMITH,
No. 6, George street.
Philad. Feb. 18, 1833.

N. B. A good Washington Super Royal Press, and 3 Standing Presses, in good order—together with several founts of 2d hand type, will be sold low.

Stereotyping, in all its branches, executed by L. Johnson, as heretofore.

March 19.

Jefferson Foundry.

THE UNDERSIGNED most respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the Iron Foundry Business, on the premises, Front street, (between Smithfield and Grant streets,) known as the Jefferson Foundry, where all orders will be received for Castings, Land or Boat Steam Engines, Machinery, &c., and will be executed with punctuality, and on the most reasonable terms.

SAM'L SMITH,
BENJ. MINIS.
may 4, 1832—tf

LARGE MAPS OF OHIO,
On Rollers.

A MAP of the State of Ohio, laid out in Sections, from actual Survey, containing references to the sections of Land sold out at the U. States' Land Offices; the U. States' Military District; Land granted to Refugees, in Canada; Ohio Company's Purchase; Land patented to J. C. Symmes; Virginia Military Reservation; Connecticut Western Reservation; Grant to French Emigrants; Donation to Early Settlers; State Lines; District Lines; County Lines; Roads; Ranges; Townships, &c. &c. &c. Published in Cincinnati. For sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO.,

Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
March 22.—6t.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON

HAVE removed their assortment of WALL PAPERS AND BORDERS, to their Paper Hangings Manufactory, on Ross street, near the Monongahela River, where purchasers will please call. March 22.—tf.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, and his friends particularly, that he has disposed of his Tobacco and Snuff Manufactory, in favor of Messrs. JOHN TUREL & Co. He takes this occasion, as he has retired from business, to return his most sincere thanks to the public for the very general encouragement received by him, and, at the same time, he takes the liberty of earnestly recommending his successors as fully worthy of a continuance of the patronage enjoyed by himself during so many years. They being well prepared to continue the establishment in every respect on as good terms as it has been conducted by himself.

ABRAHAM PYKE.
Baltimore, 2d July, 1832.

NOTICE.—The partnership existing for several years between the subscribers, under the name of EDWARD CHASSAING, alone, will in future be conducted under the firm of JOHN TUREL & Co., at the well known stand, No. 14 North Howard street, lately occupied by Mr. Abraham Pyke.

JOHN TUREL,
EDWARD CHASSAING.
Baltimore, 2d July, 1832.

The subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Baltimore, as well as country merchants generally, that, having purchased the interest of Mr. Abraham Pyke in his Tobacco and Snuff Manufactory, as may be seen by his advertisement, above, they will continue the business in every respect as carried on for so many years by their predecessor, and being fully prepared to serve the customers of the old stand, as well as their friends, they respectfully ask a share of public patronage, assuring them that in every instance the utmost pains will be taken to give general satisfaction.

JOHN TUREL & Co.

They have now in store a very general assortment, consisting of the following articles, which will be sold on the most liberal terms:

CHEWING TOBACCO.

50 boxes superior Cavendish Tobacco
22 do second quality do
65 do superior ½ and ¼ Pound Rolls
20 whole and half boxes Ladies' Twist
100 boxes small Lump, 4's 5's 8's 10's and 12's to the pound
160 kegs Small Twist, of various qualities

SNUFFS.

28600 pounds Superior Rappee Snuff
2000 do do Macouba do

Also, a general assortment of various other kinds, in kegs, bladders, and bottles.

This Snuff has been all prepared by Mr. Pyke himself, and in future will always be manufactured after his receipts.

SEGARS.

315000 superior Spanish Segars, yellow and brown, in whole, half and quarter boxes.
88600 super. half Spanish do do do do
250000 second and 3d quality do do do do
500000 American Segars, made with care.

A very general assortment of LEAF TOBACCO will be also kept constantly for sale, to suit purchasers.

NOW IN STORE,

125 seroons superior Havanna and St. Jago TOBACCO
21 bales good flavored St. Domingo do
12 hhds. yellow Kentucky, suitable for wrappers
5 do brown do do do do
Also, 1000 doz. Cut and Dry Tobacco, for smoking. March 22—6w

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JOURNAL OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

Vol. XI.—January, 1833.—No. 1.

CONTENTS.—Abstract of Acts relating to Patents, &c. by the Editor; I. A. Beard's experiments on Water Power.

Franklin Institute.—Explosions of Steam Boilers.

American Patents.—List of Patents for June, 1832, with Remarks by the Editor.

Specifications.—For dressing yarn for weaving; Samuel Batchelder's; For a brand for Barrels, &c. S. Huse's; For curing the Croup in Fowls; T. V. Bush's.

English Patents.—For improvements in Manufacturing paper; Dickensons; For an embrocation; S. Strombon's; For a writing tablet, &c. Smith & Doliers; For clothes buttons; J. Christopher's:

Selections.—Perkins on Steam Navigation; On obtaining Sugar from Cane Juice; On Oiling Machinery; Weight of Anchors, &c. used in the British Navy; Canning's Life Raft; Arnott's Hydrostatic bed; Detonating Lock; The Arachaca; New Percussion Gun; Extraordinary Railway Performances; Experiments upon Milk; Symington's Steam Boat; Export of Hardware from Great Britain; Armed Steam Vessels; New Diving Apparatus; Ogle and Sumner's Steam Carriage; Notice to Correspondents; Meteorological Observations for November.

March 19, 1833.

MECHANICS' MAGAZINE,
AND
Register of Invention and Improvements.

TO the Mechanics of the United States.—In this populous and enlightened country, almost every description of persons can obtain knowledge and amusement, connected with their peculiar pursuits, through the Medium of the Journal or Magazine, especially devoted to their interests. The *Theologian,* the *Farmer,* the *Philosopher,* the *Sportsman,* and even the *Plough Boy,* has each his journal, where he can find a record of the passing events of the day, connected with his peculiar avocations, and recreation. Hitherto, the *Mechanics,* (who form a large and most important part of the community,) have had no Journal to which they could turn, with the certainty of finding that information they desire—no periodical of which they could, with confidence, say,

"THIS IS OURS, AND FOR US."

In the hope that an attempt to supply such a want, at a price so reasonable as to be within the reach of all, will meet with your active support, the subscriber proposes to publish, on the first day of each month, a "*Mechanics Magazine.*" It will contain a well digested selection of the most useful and interesting articles from the London Mechanics' Magazine, London Register of Arts and Sciences, Repertory of Inventions, Library of Useful Knowledge, Journal of the Franklin Institute, and other works connected with the Arts and Manufactures, published in this country and in Europe, accompanied with numerous well executed engravings. Its pages will be open for the communications of all, and especially for those of the Practical Artisan, to whose interests it will be more particularly devoted.

The "*Mechanics' Magazine*" will contain also a due portion of the occurrences of the month, Scientific and Literary, Reviews of Books, Anecdotes, Economical Receipts, Reports of the state of *Mechanics' Institutions,* and other Scientific Societies in this and other countries.

☞ In order that the work might be produced to the entire satisfaction of those for whom it is designed, and with credit to myself, I have secured the aid of a gentleman who was for several years engaged in publishing the *London Mechanics' Magazine*—a work of great merit and extension, and which Dr. Berkbeck, the President of the London Mechanics' Institution, pronounced as the most valuable gift the hand of science ever offered to the public.

Each succeeding number will contain 64 pages, handsomely printed, and attached in a neat cover. Six numbers will form a volume, for which an Index and Title-page will be supplied, and also a Portrait of some distinguished Mechanic as a Frontispiece.

Terms, $3 per annum, *in advance.*

D. K. MINOR,
35, Wall street, New York.
March 19, 1833.

POETRY.

TO THE RHINE.—By Lord Byron.

When last I saw thy gushing flood
  Roll on its course in conscious pride,
My friend—the first and dearest—stood
  In health and gladness by my side.
Who, then, that watched his soul-lit eye,
  His buoyant step, his joyous tone,
Would dream that dread mortality
  Already marked him for her own?

Close to thy verdant side we sat,
  Where Eglisau in beauty shines,
Upon a grassy mound like that
  Which now his mouldering frame enshrines!
We spoke of love, and flowers, and spring,
  And hopes to brighten future years,
Nor thought a few short months would bring
  Him to the tomb and me to tears.

I see unchanged thy cliffs, thy bowers,
  Those clustering vines, that white walled town,
And, high above, those feudal towers
  In ruined majesty look down;
I see thy waters foam and flow,
  And feel my youthful hopes must prove
Fast fleeting, like the floods below,
  Worn like the battlements above.

Dear river, I have loved thee well,
  But now, as o'er thy banks I bend,
The eddying waters seem to tell
  The death dirge of my earliest friend:
To me no more thy sound shall be
  A sound of joy, thou lovely Rhine!
But in my darkening memory
  My L—y—n's name shall blend with thine!

IN PERILS AMONG FALSE BRETHREN.

It is no adversary bold,
  No open hearted foe,
That wrests the standard from thy hold,
  And lays its honors low;
But treacherous hands were near to deal
  The unexpected blow,
And lift against a friend the heel
  Whose power to him they owe.

Brother! if parting words are dear,
  Still, with a spirit true,
Thy steady course 'right onward' steer,
  Thy heavenward path pursue.
The troubled night, how dark soe'er,
  Shall end in season due,
And God shall bless thy bold career,
  And guide thee safely through.

Churchman.

REPORT OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

CONTINUED.

In the recommendations of the message, relating to the disposal of the public lands, the subscribers perceive the same speculative aversion to control, which seeks to reduce the Government to a simple machine, the same preference of one class of citizens—the independent farmers, cultivators of the soil—over all other members of the community. The recommendations of the message are, "that the public lands shall cease, as soon as practicable, to be a source of revenue—that they be sold to settlers, in limited parcels, at a price barely sufficient to reimburse to the United States the expenses of the present system, and the cost arising under our Indian compacts; and that, *in convenient time*, the machinery of accurate surveys and undoubted titles be withdrawn from the States, and the right of soil, and the future disposition of it, be surrendered to the States respectively in which it lies."

The proposition is to give away all the public lands—first, to enable individual adventurers to secure an independent freehold, because cultivators of the soil are the *best* part of the population; and finally to surrender all the remainder to the States in which the lands are situated, because "it cannot be expected that the new States will remain longer contented with the present policy, after the payment of the public debt."

The public lands are the property of the whole people of the United States; they are the national domain. To give them away to individual adventurers, is to take away the property of one portion of the citizens, and bestow it upon another; and, as if this outrage upon the right of property were not sufficient without the superaddition of insult, the plundered portion of the community are told that those on whom their lands are lavished, are the *best part of the population*. It is said in the message that "the proceeds arising from the sale of the lands are distributed chiefly among States which had not originally any claim to them." Were this assertion true, what possible bearing can the places where the proceeds of the sale of property are distributed, have upon the right of the proprietor to the proceeds of the sale. The proceeds of the sales of public lands are not distributed in gratuities. What is meant by the assertion that they are distributed among States? They are not distributed among States at all. What is meant by "States which had not originally any claim to them?" What State had originally any claim to the public lands in Louisiana or Florida? What portion of the public lands is there to which the whole Union, and of course every State in the Union, had not originally *a claim?* From the very formation of the confederation, all the States, within which not an inch of public land existed, had *a claim* to their just proportion of the public lands situated within the boundaries of the other States—and that claim was just; in deference to the justice of that claim, all the cessions of public lands were made by the States in which they were situated; and without those cessions, the confederation never would have been formed. The right of the whole people, therefore, to all the public lands, is a perfect right, independent, totally independent, of all consideration of the localities where the proceeds of the sales of them may be distributed, and for the enjoyment of which, as a right founded in the first elements of human society, the states wherein the lands are situated have no more right to be discontented than the tenant of a dwelling house belonging to another has the right to be discontented that the fee of the possession is in his landlord and not in himself.

This right of property is, however, not wholly unqualified. The cessions of territory made to the United States by the States of New York, Virginia, Massachusetts, Connecticut, South Carolina and Georgia, were all conditional; and the common condition of all the grants was, that the lands by them respectively ceded should be held and disposed of for the use and benefit of all the United States, the ceding State included, and for no other use whatsoever. Upon this condition, all the cessions were accepted by the United States in Congress assembled, and the United States thereby contracted the solemn and positive *engagement* to hold and dispose of all the lands thus ceded, conformably to that condition, and to no other use whatsoever.

The constitution of the United States, in the third section of the fourth article, declares that "Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States;" with the express addition that "nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State." And in the sixth article, it provides "that all debts contracted and *engagements entered into*, before the adoption of this constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution as under the confederation."

It appears to the subscribers, that Congress could neither give away the public lands to individual settlers, to enable them to acquire independent freeholds, nor surrender them to the States in which they are situated, without a threefold violation of the constitution; first, by abdicating the power entrusted to them of disposing of the territory of the United States, conformably to the conditions under which it is held, and of making all needful rules and regulations respecting it; secondly, by prejudicing the just and undoubted claims, both of the United States, and of every particular State within which there are no public lands; and, thirdly, by trampling under foot solemn engagements entered into before the adoption of the constitution. In the list of powers to be exercised by Congress, when the Government shall be reduced to the simple machine, avowed to be the purpose of the President by the recommendations of the message, this power of disposing of, and making needful rules and regulations for the territory and other property of the United States, is entirely overlooked; very consistently, indeed; for if the whole property should be squandered away to make independent freeholders, or surrendered to the States wherein the common possession happens to be located, there will be no longer any territory belonging to the United States to dispose of, or needing rules and regulations to be prescribed by Congress. The Government will be made a much simpler machine; but it will be a simplicity purchased with all the wealth, all the rights, and all the good faith of the nation—purchased by prejudicing the claims of the United States, and of every State other than those in which the lands are situated—purchased by setting at nought the first principle of justice, the sacred rights of property, and the explicit engagements not only entered into before the adoption of the constitution, but pledges of faith, without which the confederation itself never would have been sanctioned.

The same principles are applicable to the public lands situated within the States, formed from the territories included in the purchase of Louisana, and in the Floridas. These are lands not only belonging to the United States, but purchased with moneys from their common treasury. Upon the principles recommended in the message, the whole mass of them may be given away to foreigners, to emigrants from every quarter of the globe, aliens, and perhaps enemies to this country, who may thus be converted into independent freeholders, and constitute, under this improved code of morals, the best part of the population. The subscribers deem it an excellent part of the policy of the Union to welcome the useful industry of foreign freemen seeking the enjoyment of liberty and equal rights, and honest subsistence, and the chances of affluence upon our shores; but they conceive it neither politic nor just to bestow upon them, or upon any adventurers, whether of foreign or of domestic birth, the acquisitions of the nation, made with the moneys levied upon all the people in all the States.

Congress are told in the message that it cannot be expected that the new States will "remain longer contented with the present policy, after the payment of the public debt." By the present policy is here meant the policy of holding and disposing of the public lands as public property. The proposal is, therefore, to change the present policy, for that of giving away this public property, partly to individual adventurers, and the remainder to the "new States"—one of which is the State of Tennessee. And what are the arguments by which this change of policy, or, in other words, this surrender of property, is urged? It is said that "the adventurous and hardy population of the West, besides contributing their equal share of taxation under our impost system, have, in the progress of our Government, for the lands they occupy, paid into the treasury a large proportion of forty millions of dollars; and, of the revenue received therefrom, but a small part has been expended amongst them." Is this a reason for giving away to new adventurers, or to new States, the property belonging to the adventurous and hardy population of the West, in common with the adventurous and hardy population of all the rest of the Union? To the epithets of adventurous and hardy, applied to the population of the West, the subscribers take no exception, as descriptive of qualities truly belonging to that class of our fellow citizens: that population went forth from the old and long settled States, from the thirteen confederates of the Revolution, and left behind them a population not less adventurous and hardy than themselves. If the population of the West have contributed their equal share of taxation under our impost system, so have the population of all the rest of the Union. If, in the progress of the Government, they have paid into the treasury a large portion of forty millions of dollars *for the lands they occupy*, they have received, in the *property* of those lands transferred to them by the nation, the value to them of many hundred millions of dollars as an equivalent. That a small part of the revenue received from the proceeds of the public lands has been expended amongst them, if estimated in proportion to the relative amount of revenue collected amongst them, may be doubted; but the subscribers believe that justice and policy would alike dictate a larger expenditure of the revenue amongst the population in the West, than has yet been authorized. It is in the Western country that the greatest, the most useful, and the most expensive works of internal improvement have been undertaken, or are most urgently needed. To such works, unquestionably of a national character, the subscribers believe that a full and ample proportion of the public revenue, whether collected from the sales of public lands or from other sources, ought to be applied, and that the moneys so appropriated would be almost exclusively expended among the population of the West. It is in this manner that, without doing injustice to any other part of the Union, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands may be applied to the special improvement of the Western country; that they may be, beneficially to all, expended among the settlers on the public lands themselves, and, while contributing to the improvement of the whole Union, facilitate and encourage the progress of the new settlements, by furnishing, at once, occupation for industry, reward for labor, and the rapid appreciation of the lands upon which the settlers may fix their abode. Such, the subscribers believe, are the dictates of a policy, at once prudent and magnanimous: but this policy cannot be promoted by arresting the progress of works already commenced; by refusing appropriations for works demonstrated to be of a national character; or by giving away to single adventurers, or to the new States, the whole invaluable fund, inexhaustible, if duly managed, for long centuries to come, of lands purchased by the blood of our Revolutionary fathers, and by their treasures or our own.

In this examination of the proposal to *give away* all the public lands of the Union, the subscribers have deemed it their indispensable duty, though a painful one it has been, to resort to the first principle of natural justice, to the sacred right of property, and to the positive injunctions of the constitution; to prove that it is alike subversive of them all. The project itself is not new; the subscribers are unwilling either to trace its origin, or to scan the motives and purposes from which it proceeded. But never before have they witnessed —never again, they will hope, may it be seen seriously recommended in a message from the President to the Congress of the United States. The public lands are the property of the Union; the possession, the use, and the disposal of them, for the benefit of the whole, are guarantied by the elementary principle at the foundation of civil society, by the immutable laws of justice, and by the express terms of the constitution, which we have all sworn to support. The power to give them away has not only never been delegated to Congress, but it has been, by direct implication, prohibited. The attempt to give them away by an act of Congress, would be an act of transcendant usurpation, null and void in itself, and substituting arbitrary power in the place of constitutional right. The attempt to carry it into effect would be a dissolution of the Union—an inextinguishable brand of civil war. This the subscribers do, with the profoundest conviction, believe; this they cannot, without violating the trust reposed in them by their constituents, refrain from declaring. They solemnly deprecate the contingency that such a proposal should ever again be made.

Congenial with it, and apparently flowing from the same erroneous and partial fundamental principle of government, that the wealthy landholders are the best part of the population, the subscribers are constrained to consider all the recommendations of the message in relation to the manufacturing interest of the country. The spirit of the message looks steadily, though with occasional blenching, to that interest, as *a victim to be sacrificed*. The approaches to the altar are not always direct, but the instrument of death is never sheathed, and the grasp with which it is held is ever intent to strike the blow. As in the principle of limitation to the Congressional power of appropriating money for internal improvement, so, in the restriction of that which may be exercised for the protection of domestic industry, care is taken to commence with a general axiom, which the friends of the manufacturing interest themselves will readily admit. That the revenue of the National Government should be adapted to their expenditures, and that the expenditures should be strictly limited within the sphere of objects warranted by the constitution, and regulated by a severe and vigilant economy, the most ardent friends of the manufacturers will cheerfully allow. Nor would they deny "that the protection afforded by existing laws to any branches of the national industry should *not exceed* what may be necessary to counteract the regulations of foreign nations, and to secure a supply of those articles of manufacture" essential to the national independence and safety in time of war." If the enunciation of the principle of legitimate protection in these terms, discloses a mind in search of reasons for withdrawing the protection secured by existing laws, it is rather in the disposition thus evinced, than in the abstract proposition with which it is clothed, that the manufacturing interest may discern the determined hostility with which it is assailed.

The manufacturer asks for no protection beyond that which may be necessary to counteract the regulations of foreign nations, and to secure a supply of the articles essential to the national safety in time of war. But this protection has been extended to them, not as a favor to that separate interest, for no such favor has ever been indulged in the legislation of the Union, but for the purpose of counteracting the injury of foreign relations, and for the purpose of securing the supply of articles essential to the national safety in war. The manufacturers of the old and long settled States have been protected from the injurious regulations of foreign nations, as the planters of the South and the settlers of the West have been protected from the depredations and hostile incursions of Indian savages. Nearly the whole charge of the military peace establishment is borne by the nation for the protection of the South and of the West. Of the millions upon millions expended, ever since the existence of the Government, upon Indian wars and negotiations, the manufacturer of Pennsylvania, of New Jersey, and of Massachusetts, has paid, and continues to pay, his full proportion.—And what is Indian war or Indian negotiation to him? The whole naval establishment of the Union is maintained to *protect* the immediate interest of the commercial part of the community.—The manufacturer, the farmer, the planter, have no direct interest in this; they all pay taxes to protect from foreign hostility the property of the merchant and the person of the navigator. The war last waged with Great Britain, and which cost the nation upwards of a hundred millions of dollars, and perhaps fifty thousand lives, for what was it proclaimed but for wrongs to the merchant and the mariner, in which the manufacturer and the farmer, as distinct classes of society, had not one dollar of interest, yet for the maintenance of which they bore their equal portion of taxation, and devoted their equal portion of lives? The manufacturer of the interior has the same right to the protection of the whole Union against the regulations of foreign countries, as the merchant upon the coast, or the mariner upon the ocean. The manufacturer of the North has the same right to the protection of the nation against the competition of rivals, armed with foreign laws, as the planter of the South, or the settler in the West, has to the same protection against the robberies and butcheries of Indian savages, instigated by the secret impulses and profuse subsidies of the same foreign rivals. The manufacturer asks no more. The principle, in the message now under examination, is in terms equally applicable to *all* branches of the national industry. The protection afforded by existing laws to the Southern planter and the Western settler, to the merchant and navigator, should *not exceed* what may be necessary to counteract foreign hostility, and secure the national independence and safety. If the separate and exclusive interest of the manufacturer, or of the Northern farmer were consulted, the army might be disbanded; the wooden walls of the navy might be laid up in ordinary, and its gallant seamen be discharged from the service. Six or seven annual millions more of expenditure might be retrenched, and the Government be reduced to a machine of still more edifying simplicity—so simple, indeed, as to be left without occupation worthy of the cost of its own maintenance, and bound, in the pursuit of its own policy, to dissolve itself as a useless and cumbersome burden to the nation.

But the practical question of the message is not, what degree of protection ought to be *extended* to any branch of the national industry, but what degree of protection, by the existing laws, it ought *not to exceed*. And the principle is thus laid down by way of introduction, to a recommendation that the *protection* actually granted by the existing laws to a particular interest, namely, that of the manufactures, should be gradually diminished—if, upon investigation, it shall be found, *as it is believed it will be*, that the legislative protection granted to that interest is greater than is *indispensably* requisite for these objects, that is, for counteracting the regulations of foreign nations, and for securing a supply of those articles of manufacture, essential to the national independence and safety in time of war.

To this inquiry and investigation, the subscribers would interpose no objection whatever, provided that the same investigation shall be instituted to ascertain whether the protection granted by existing laws to other great, though partial interests, namely, to the Southern planter and Western settler, to the merchant and mariner, do not exceed what may be indispensably requisite for counteracting the regulations of foreign nations, and for securing the independence and safety of the nation. The investigation, to be just and impartial, must extend equally to all the interests *protected* by the expenditure of the national revenues; and, if the standard of inquiry shall be the smallest possible amount of *protection* indispensable to the manufacturers, let the same standard, the smallest possible amount indispensable to the planter and the settler, the merchant, and the mariner, be applied to the estimates of expenditure to be hereafter bestowed upon them.

But the subscribers cannot forbear to call the attention of the House, and of the nation, to the formal abandonment, in the message, of the very principle of just and lawful protection to the manufacturing interest, laid down by itself.—Scarcely has the circle of limitation been drawn round the unquestionable duty of the Government to protect the manufacturers by its laws, when, by a most remarkable instance of self-contradiction, the message abandons its own principle, and substitutes another and a totally different one in its stead. "Those, (it now says) who take an enlarged view of the condition of our country, must be satisfied that the policy of protection must be ultimately limited to those articles of domestic manufacture which are indispensable to our safety in time of war." The subscribers, will not scrutinize, with logical acuteness, the further limitations, even of this measure, which may be detected in the subsequent qualifications of this diminished standard; nor inquire how the indefiniteness of a "reasonable scale, and of a liberal support" can be applied to a list of articles *indispensable* to the safety of the nation. Articles indispensable to the safety of a nation, would seem to admit of little latitude in the formation of their catalogue; nor can much commendation be due to the liberality which provides for its own indispensable necessities—but it is to the principle itself that the subscribers deem it their duty to take exception, as utterly inconsistent with that which had been just before laid down; as abandoning the future interests of domestic industry to the mercy of foreign legislation, leagued with foreign competition; and, finally, as consigning all the great manufacturing establishments of the country to speedy and inevitable destruction.

In this last proposition, as in the recommendation to give away all the public lands, the House and the country cannot fail to discern a projected revolution of Government.—When the very first act of Congress, after the organization of the new government, that appears upon the statute book of the United States, declared the necessity, that duties should be laid on goods, wares, and merchandise imported, the purposes to be accomplished by that act were declared to be the support of Government, the discharge of the debts of the United States, and *the encouragement and protection of manufactures*. Thus, from the very foundation of the Government—from the day when George Washington was first inaugurated as President of the United States, the *protection*, aye, and the *encouragement* of manufactures, has formed one of the fundamental objects of the national policy. But here, in the compass of one short page of this message, we are told, first, that the *protection* afforded by *existing laws* to *any* branches of the national industry, should not exceed what may be necessary to counteract the regulations of foreign nations, and to secure a supply of those articles of manufacture, essential to the national independence and safety in time of war. This, we are told, is, in justice, due in effecting the adjustment of the future revenue to the interests of the different States, and even the preservation of the Union itself. And, in the next breath, we are told that the policy of protection must be ultimately limited to those articles of domestic manufacture which are indispensable to our safety in time of war. The principle of affording **encouragement** to manufactures, proclaimed in the first act of the first Congress, is discarded. The protection to be gradually diminished, is the protection of existing laws.

The revenue is to be reduced, not merely for adaptation to the necessities of the public expenditures, but with the express object and design of *discouragement* to the manufactures, by diminishing the protection which they enjoy; nor is this discouragement to cease, till all the protection which now shields from the deadly hostility of foreign competitors, dictating the death warrants of foreign legislation, shall be withdrawn, and the niggardly boon of protection shall be denied to all but articles of indispensable necessity to our safety in time of war.

It is, therefore, a revolution in the Government that the message proposes. It is the adoption, for the future, of a system of policy directly opposite to that with which the administration of Washington laid the foundation of the social existence of this great community—our National and Federal Union. Those foundations were, that *all* the great interests of the nation were *alike* entitled to defence and protection by the national arm, and from the national purse. And to the interest of manufactures was the first pledge of encouragement and protection self-imposed by the good faith of the nation. That pledge is now, by the recommendations of this message, to be withdrawn. The Government is to be reduced to a simple machine, and its operations of superintending beneficence are to be *unfelt*. The great body of the manufacturers, including the numerous classes of mechanics, handicraftsmen, and artificers, and with them great multitudes of cultivators of the soil, though not that best part of the population, the independent freeholders, all the hard working men, in short, the *laboring* part of the exclusively free population of the country, are to be turned out of the paternal mansion, cast off as worthless children of the common parent, and surrendered to the mercy of foreign laws, enacted for the express purpose of feeding foreign mouths, with the bread denied by our simplified machine of Government to them.

Under that system of policy, thus now proposed to be abandoned and proscribed, the nation has risen from a depth of weakness, imbecility, and distress, to an eminence of prosperity unexampled in the annals of the world. It has flourished in despite of all foreign competition, and all foreign legislation, whether in peace or at war. It has flourished by the undeviating pursuit of that very policy, which we are now urged to abandon and to proscribe. It was by counter legislation to the regulations of foreign nations, that the first operations of the Government of the United States were *felt* by their people: *felt*, in the activity given to their commerce—*felt*, in the encouragement and protection extended to their manufacturers—*felt*, in the fulfilment of the public engagements to the creditors of the nation—*felt*, in the gradual, though the subscribers grieve to say, yet imperfect, discharge of the debt of justice and of gratitude due to the warriors of the revolution—*felt*, in the rapid increase of our population, in the constantly and profitably occupied industry of the people, in the consideration and respect of foreign nations for our character—in the comfort, and well being, and happiness, of the community—*felt*, in every nerve and sinew, in every vein and artery of the body politic. That for this Government the proposition should now be earnestly pressed upon Congress to substitute another, the supreme excellence of which shall consist in its being *unfelt*, when we look to the source from which the exhortation proceeds, cannot but move our special wonder. The subscribers can have no partiality for a Government, founded upon the consideration that the benefit of its operations shall be *unfelt*.

From the great manufacturing interest of this country, then, and from all the interests, whether agricultural or commercial, indissolubly linked with it, the protection of the national laws now existing, is, so far as they are or may be affected by foreign regulations, by the recommendations of the message, to be gradually withdrawn; and protection is hereafter to be limited to one specific class of articles of manufactures, under the denomination of articles indispensable to the safety of the nation in time of war. The subscribers ask, what is the reason for distinction, and what are the articles thus to be distinguished with pre-eminent and permanent favor? Why is protection, by high and prohibitory duties, upon the articles when imported from abroad, to be extended to articles indispensable to the national safety in time of war, when it is at the same time to be denied to all others? The protection of high duties is founded upon the principle of shielding the domestic manufacturer from the ruinous competition of foreigners, producers of the same article. The principle is founded, not upon the nature or uses of the article, but upon the right of the citizen to protection, pledged to him by the social compact, the correlative obligation of his country to him, for his duty and obligation of allegiance to her. Why is the planter of the South, and the new settler of the West, entitled to the protection of the nation, at the cost of many annual millions, to maintain an army to make that protection effective? Why, but because that planter and that settler are bound in allegiance to that country whose protection they are thereby entitled to claim? Why are the merchant, the mariner, the fisherman, entitled to protection, and why is a navy maintained at the cost of annual millions to make that protection effective? Because the merchant, the mariner, the fisherman, owe their allegiance to the country which protects them. This protection is due to them in peace as well as in war; else why do you maintain an army and a navy in time of peace? The manufacturer is entitled to the same protection from his country as the planter, as the new settler, as the merchant, as the mariner, as the fisherman, and for the same reason—because he owes to that country, his allegiance. He bears his portion of the burden of expenditures, sustained by the nation, to maintain an army and a navy for the protection of interests which are not his.—He has a *right* to claim the same protection to his own. It is the *right of the citizen*, and not the necessities of the community, which constitutes the fundamental principle, upon which the obligation to protect the interest of the manufacturer, or of any other member of society, is incumbent on the nation. The subscribers believe, therefore, that the distinction between articles of manufacture indispensable to the safety of the nation in time of war, and other articles, cannot in any manner affect the right of the manufacturer to protection, or the duty of the Government to extend it. It is the interest of the citizen and not the wants of the country, which circumscribes the legitimate objects of protection. In the formation of the social compact, undoubtedly the safety and independence of the whole are the ultimate object of every engagement undertaken by the community to protect the interests of every one of its parts; but that safety and independence are to be secured as much by the protection of interests, contributing to her well-being in time of peace, as by that of securing to herself a supply of the instruments of death, necessary for a battle or a siege.

But were the distinction assumed in the message, of discriminating between articles of manufacture, indispensable to the safety of the nation in time of war, and other articles with reference to the respective rights of each of the classes to temporary or permanent protection, just, why is this specific mode of protection, high duties upon the imported article, recommended? If the object to be attained is to secure an abundant supply of the articles, the policy of the Government would seem to be, rather to admit them free of impost, and even to encourage the importation of them by bounties, than to burden them with onerous duties. The articles of most indispensable necessity in time of war, are articles of little or no use in time of peace. The policy of erecting and supporting manufactures of them in time of peace, that is, at a time when, from their very nature and from the slender demand for them, they must be obtainable from abroad upon the cheapest terms, and when you have little or no demand or use for the articles which you thus deliberately make costly to you beyond all necessity or reason, seems to be exceedingly questionable. You saddle with burdensome taxation articles which you might obtain almost gratuitously from abroad; you tax yourselves to pay enormously dear for articles which you compel yourselves to buy, which you do not want, and for which you have no use, because the time may come when you will want them; and then you choose to have them made by your own citizen, and by no foreigner—when the very tax that you impose, would supply you from abroad with stores of the articles sufficient for a ten years' war, at less cost than you now lavish upon your manufacturer to furnish you the same supply. Again, it may very reasonably be questioned, whether in the present or in any possible future condition of this country, and of the rest of the world, any article of domestic manufacture whatever can be essential to the independence or safety of the nation in the sense that it must necessarily be manufactured within the country, and not imported from abroad. Assume the broad principle that the independence and safety of a nation are highly promoted and rendered effective by her possessing within herself all the resources essential to the subsistence, the comfort, and the enjoyments of her people in war and in peace, and the subscribers give to it their hearty assent—and from this principle they derive the firm belief that sound policy requires of the nation the constant, perpetual *protection* of the manufacturing interest generally, as the duties of the social compact impose the same protection upon her, as a duty to the citizen manufacturer. Narrow down your protective system to a mere list of contraband of war, and you not only load the nation with burdens, utterly useless to herself when she bears them, inadequate to your purpose in the very contingency for which you would provide, but you put to the ban a vast multitude of the free laborers of the country, and involve yourselves in the inextricable absurdity of holding the nation bound to foster and encourage the arts of war, and to prostrate and sacrifice the arts of peace.

The subscribers are then convinced that the principle broadly laid down in the message, "that the policy of protection must be ultimately limited to those articles of domestic manufacture which are indispensable to our safety in time of war," is erroneous and unsound. They remark that this is the first time that such a policy has ever been suggested by any Chief of the Executive Government to Congress, from the establishment of the constitution to this day, and that it is proposed avowedly to subvert the system of policy which has hitherto invariably prevailed. Alarmed at the violation of rights, and at the desolation of property which it portends in a special manner to the great mass of their constituents, they seek in the message itself the arguments by which this novel plan of government is attempted to be sustained. They are aware that it flows very naturally and directly from the fundamental maxim, that the wealthy landholders, cultivators of the soil, are the best part of the population. That it is entirely congenial to the determined purpose of abolishing the national bank. That it tallies exactly with the proposal to give away all the public lands, to multiply the best part of the population. That it is in perfect coincidence with the proposal to abandon *gradually* all appropriations for internal improvements, to sell all the stocks held by the Government in the funds of incorporated companies, and *then* to reduce the duties of impost to a simple, economical revenue standard.

"All are but parts of one stupendous whole."

And, in carrying out this system to its inevitable consequences, it is apparent that, when all this shall have been done, the same spirit of simplicity and reform will command that the army should be disbanded, because its only use is to protect one portion of the community at the expense of the rest; that the navy should be gradually diminished, and ultimately abolished: because the degree of protection which it extends to the commerce and navigation of the country, may exceed what shall be indispensably necessary to counteract the regulations of foreign powers; and, finally, that the Government of the Union, simplified into a machine of total uselessness and inability to protect any great interest of the nation, should dissolve into its original elements, and vanish—the baseless fabric of a vision.

The subscribers believe that to secure to the nation, during war, a supply of *all* the articles necessary to the subsistence, comfort, and well being of the people, is *one* of the objects which require and command the protection of manufactures generally, as one of the great duties of the nation itself. But to limit the policy of protection to the *articles of domestic manufacture* indispensable to our safety in time of war, is tantamount to the denial of all protection to every article excepting those, the want of which, and the uses of which are applicable only to the state of war. Food and raiment are articles indispensable to the safety of a nation in war as well as in peace. If it were meant that all articles of domestic manufacture, serving for food and raiment, should be entitled to the permanent and ultimate protection of the National Government, the limitation itself presented by the message would be nugatory. With that understanding all the manufactures of woollen and of cotton, would have an equal claim to permanent protection with those of iron, lead, or copper. The necessities of the nation in time of war furnish an unanswerable argument for the protection of its manufactures—of all its manufactures in time of peace. This is the sound principle. The attempt to draw a line of distinction between articles indispensable to our safety in time of war, and all other articles, with a view to confer the exclusive privilege of permanent protection upon the former, and to withdraw all protection from the latter, must be utterly deceptive, and, if carried out into practice, could terminate only in gross injustice.

In the report of the Committee of Ways and Means, which accompanied their bill to reduce and otherwise alter the duties on imports, it is said that they have endeavored to arrange the duties with reference to the principle of raising twelve millions and a half of revenue upon from sixty five to seventy millions of dutiable commodities, at rates of from ten to twenty per cent. varying from them chiefly in those instances where national independence in time of war seemed to demand some sacrifice in peace. (as in the case of iron.) Thus iron is the only article specified by the Committee of Ways and Means as entitled to extraordinary and permanent protection, by heavy duties of impost, to defend the article of domestic production from the competition of importation from abroad—and the exemplification in their bill is, to shield the article of iron, by duties five or six times heavier than the fragment of impost to which they abandon the articles of wool, woollens, and cotton fabrics. But this favoritism, extended to articles of iron, is founded upon a misapplication of the principle upon which it professes to rely. The only reason which makes it an object of importance to the nation, to possess within itself a supply of articles of exclusive use and necessity in times and for purposes of war, is because the supply of those articles from abroad, in time of war, may be cut off or greatly obstructed by the power of the enemy. Of all other articles, the supply may be as abundant from abroad in time of war, by the conveyance of neutral flags, as in time of peace. The articles usually denominated contraband of war, may be intercepted by the enemy, and cannot be protected by the neutral flag. The list of these articles of contraband is usually regulated by treaties. The number of them, as recognized by the customary law of nations, independent of treaty stipulations, is very unsettled. Great Britain being almost always a belligerent nation, and possessed of preponderating power upon the ocean, has in latter times, constantly struggled to enlarge the list, by including in it not merely the fabricated instruments of warlike destruction, such as cannon, muskets, swords, pikes, bombs, grenades, and the like, but, provisions, and the materials especially for ship building. All the other maritime nations, on their part, endeavor to contract the list of contraband, and confine it to articles actually wrought and manufactured, and used only and exclusively for war. We have had treaties both with France and Great Britain, each containing a list of articles to be understood between the parties as contraband of war.—The treaties with France contain the most contracted, and the treaty of 19th November, 1794, with Great Britain the largest list of contraband that has ever been claimed by modern belligerent nations; and it so happens that, in both these treaties, unwrought iron is expressly excluded from the list of contraband. No nation has ever pretended that it was or should be included in that list. The supply of it from abroad cannot, therefore, be intercepted by the enemy in time of war, and there is no reason whatever for protecting by high duties the domestic production of it against the foreign competitor, other than the reason common to all other articles or productions of domestic industry. It stands upon the same footing with all the rest, and has no claim whatever to superior protection, from its being merely the principal material from which the instruments of death are composed. It is, therefore, extreme injustice to all other articles of domestic growth or manufacture, to withdraw from them their just share of protection, to heap it upon the solitary article of iron.

The subscribers, therefore, believe that the principle itself advanced in the message, and illustrated by the recommendation gradually to withdraw from the manufactures of the country all the protection which they enjoy by the existing laws of the United States, with the single exception of the articles indispensably necessary for the national independence and safety in time of war, is incorrect, unjust, and unconstitutional. They believe that protection, permanent protection, to the interest of domestic industry, including agriculture, manufactures, and the mechanic arts, is a right secured to the citizens whose property and subsistence depend upon that protection, *by the constitution itself as well as by the laws*—that the withdrawal from them of that protection, would be the denial to them of a constitutional right, and equivalent to a sentence of banishment upon them. In saying this, the subscribers do not deny the right of the Government to modify this protection by an adjustment of the revenue to the necessary public expenditures. They object neither to the reduction of the revenue, nor to the reduction of duties of imposts; both those operations may be effected without impairing the protection enjoyed by domestic industry, and they are precisely the operations which it is at this time the duty of the Government of the United States to perform.

(*To be continued.*)

Here are a string of apothegms that commend themselves to the attention of all young bachelors, of high and low degree:—

"If you wish to be happy for a day, get well shaved; if for a week, get invited to a wedding; if for a month, buy a nag; if for half a year, buy a handsome wife; but if you would be always gay and cheerful, practice temperance."

Indian Reasoning.—It is a bad rule that wont work both ways.—A missionary who had used this saying in the hearing of an Indian whom he was instructing, on an occasion of listening to his pupil's progress in arithmetic, asked him how much is twice two? Indian, "Four." How much is twice four? Indian, "Two." How can that be? said the missionary. "Because," replied the Indian, "It is a bad rule that wont work both ways!" So much for proverbial sayings, says Sancho, the Proverbialist.

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Rochester	do	Farm. Bank of do.	do
Bk. of Monroe at do.	do	Bk. of Potomac at do	do
Newburgh & branch.	do	Bk. of Washington	do
Bk of Or. co. at Gosh.	do	Patriotic Bank do	do
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Bk. of Troy & branch.	2	Farm. & Me. B. Geo.	do
Bk. of Utica & do.	do	U. Bk; of Georgetw'n	do
Bk. of Whitehall	do	*Virginia.*	
Broom co. Bk. Bing.	do	Bk. of Va. & Branch.	1
Central Bk. Cherry V.	do	Farm. Bk. of Va. do.	do
Chatauque Co. B'k	do	Bk. of the Val. & Br.	do
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N Hampshire U. Bk.	2	West. Re. Bk. War.	do
New Hampshire Bk.	do	Frank. Bk. of Col.	do
Connec. River Bk.	do	Com. B'k of Cincin.	do
Hilsboro' Bank	do	Bank Geauga	do
Exeter Bank	do	Com. Bk. of L. Erie	do
Bank of Lebanon	do	Bank of Zanesville	do
Stafford Bank, Dover	do	Muskingum B'k	do
Vermont.		Urbana Bkng. Co.	2
Bk. of Battleborough	2	Dayton Bank	do
Bk. of Burlington	do	Norwalk Bank	do
Bk. of Middlebury	do	*Alabama.*	
Bk. of Rutland	do	Mobile Bank	10
Bank of Windsor	do	State B. & branches	do
Woodstock Bank	do	*Louisiana.*	
Massachusetts.		Louisiana Bank	5
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Merchants' Bank do.	do	City Bk. of N. O.	do
Boston Bank	do	*Mississippi.*	
Eagle Bank do.	do	Bk of St. of Mis. Nat.	5
N. Eng. Bank, do.	do	*Tennessee.*	
Washington Bk. do	do	Bk. Tenn & Bran.	5
Bank of Norfolk	do	Yeatman Woods & Co	
Bedford Com. Bank	do	Ch'ks pay. in Nash.	do
Charlestown Bank	do	Yeatman, Woods & Co.	
Exchange Bk. Salem	do	Ch'ks. pay. in Phil.	½
Commercial Bk. do.	do	*Michigan.*	
Worcester Bank	do	Bank of Michigan	2
Greenfield Bank	do	Farm. & Mech. Bk.	do
Housatonic Bank	do	*Canada.*	
Lowell Bank	do	Bank of Canada	4
Middlesex Bank	do	Bank of Montreal	do
Phœnix Bank	do	Bk. of U. C. at York	do
Man. & Mach. Bank	do	Com. Bk. of U. C.	do
Rhode Island.		Quebec Bank	do
Bank of Bristol	2		
Com. Bank do.	do	*Gold.*	
Mt. Hope Bk. do.	do	Sovereigns	4.65a4.68
Bk. of North America	do	Guineas	4.85a4.87
Exchange Bank	do	10 Thal. piece	7.25a7.30
Bank of R. Island	do	10 Guilder do	3.75a
Village Bank	do	Fredericksd'ors	3.62a3.65
Warwick Bank	do	Louisd'ors	4.20a4.25
Washington Bank	do	Napoleons	3.65a
Indiana.		Span. Doub.	15.50a15.75
F. & M. Bk. of In.	5	Pat. do.	15.00a15.10
do Br. at Lawrencebrg	do	Amer. Gold	1a1½ Prem.

JAMES IRWIN

HAS on hand, and offers for sale, on accommodating terms—

25,000 pounds BACON;
3,500 do. FEATHERS;
2,000 do. CAST STEEL;
500 do. CROWLEY STEEL;
700 do. ZINC;
4,000 do. LAMP BLACK;
4,000 do. COTTON YARN, No. 5 a 10;
500 do. CANDLEWICK;
35 barrels PITCH;
30 boxes Ky. Manufactured do.;
40 kegs do. do. do.;
20 barrels Prime PORK;
150 do. No. 2 and 3 MACKEREL;
30 tons LOG WOOD;
80 Salted HIDES;
200 Dry do.;
500,000 Kentucky SEGARS;
120 bundles BINDERS' BOARDS;
75 groce BONNET BOARDS;
200 reams WRITING PAPER.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 5—tf

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

SUPPLIED WITH

Books and Stationery,

ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS, BY

JOHN I. KAY & Co.

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

No. 44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

March 26—tf

TO RENT,

AND POSSESSION GIVEN FIRST OF APRIL,

THAT New Two Story Brick House, on one of the Lower Lots in Allegheny town, pleasantly situated on the bank of the Ohio river, containing 8 good rooms, and a garret; likewise a good kitchen and small dining room, in the cellar, along with which is one acre of first rate land, for garden and pleasure ground, on which are planted some first rate fruit trees, and shrubbery. For terms, apply to ANDREW KIRKWOOD, corner of Wood and Water streets, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 19—wtf

BARK! BARK!!

I WISH to purchase 100 Cords of BLACK OAK BARK, to be delivered at my Tan Yard, adjoining Birmingham, in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, during the ensuing summer. Also, a few tons of *Sumach*.

FREDERICK BAUSMAN.

Feb. 22, 1833.—tf.

AN ORDINANCE

Authorizing the Burgess to borrow *Six Thousand Dollars*, for the use of the Borough.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Council of Allegheny*, That the Burgess be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, on loan, any sum or sums of money not exceeding six thousand dollars, and to issue a certificate or certificates therefor, under the seal of the corporation, bearing interest, which interest shall be made payable semi-annually by the warrant of the Burgess on the Borough Treasurer; and the certificate or certificates so issued shall be signed by the Burgess and countersigned by the Treasurer, and shall be transferable by the proper owners or their legal attorney, executors, administrators, or assigns, by endorsement thereon, at the office, and in the presence, of the Borough Treasurer, for the time being; and shall not be paid or reduced by the Borough, except with the consent of the holders thereof, before the 1st day of July, in the year eighteen hundred and forty three, and the money so borrowed shall be paid to the Borough Treasurer, and applied by him in such manner as shall hereafter be directed by ordinance of the Burgess and Council, and the faith, funds, credit, revenue, and corporate property of the Borough are hereby solemnly pledged for the payment of the sum hereby authorized to be borrowed, as aforesaid, and for the payment of the interest of the same.

Ordained and enacted into a law, the 7th day of March, A. D., 1833.

JOHN TASSEY,
President of the Council.

Attest—
JOHN MORRISON, *Town Clerk.*

APPROVED—In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the Corporation to be affixed, this 7th day of March, A. D., 1833.

HUGH DAVIS,
Burgess.

March 12, 1833.—tf

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Within the city of Pittsburgh; some of the property is improved, and some unimproved. Inquire of

B. DARLINGTON,
March 19, 1833. No. 54, Market st.

ISAAC HARRIS,

Agent & Commission Merchant

HAS just received a fresh supply of *Seasonable Dry Goods, Hardware, Queensware, Glassware, and Groceries.*

ALSO, on hand, a supply of Looking Glasses, Brushes, Cordage, Cotton Yarn, cheap made up Clothing, Hats and Shoes, Books and Stationery, 30 pieces indigo checks, Nos. 7, 8, 9, and 10; 5 pieces cheap tickings; 15 pieces assorted cassinetts; Kentucky Jeans; a good assortment of Bench Planes; 50 boxes 8 by 10 and all other sizes Window Glass; 100 do. Pittsburgh made and Melea Segars; 40 reams of letter, writing, and wrapping paper, assorted; 50 low priced Day Books, Legers, and Blank Books; 10 kegs assorted Tobacco; 50 kegs Copperas and Spanish Brown; 30 kegs assorted Juniata Nails and Spikes; 10 dozen Coffee Mills; 5 dozen Wool Hats; 10 dozen Shovels, Spades, and Axes; 5 doz. Trace Chains; 1000 lbs. American Blister Steel; Juniata Iron; 2 bbls. Honey, strained, and in comb; 2 do. good Apple Butter; 20 bbls. Indian Meal; 75 bbls. Shelled Corn, Soap, and Candles—and a considerable variety of Pittsburgh manufactures, and domestic produce, all which will be sold on accommodating terms for Cash or approved produce, to suit consignees.

ISAAC HARRIS,
Agent and Commission Merchant.

*** All kinds of GOODS received and sold on commission, on good terms, and prompt payment made to consignees. I. H.

March 19—3t

TO LET,

A Dwelling House and Lot of Ground, situated on Grant's Hill, now in possession of Mr. John McQueene, and adjoining the residence of Mr. Wm. Pentland. Possession from the first of next April. Apply to the subscriber.

CHRIS'R. MAGEE.

March 19, 1833—5t*

NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND of 5 per cent. of the Capital Stock of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association, will be payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on the 12th of April next, by GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd, Agent of the P. M. Association, No. 26 Wood st.

March 19—3t

HARDWARE.

M'KIM & MASLIN, No. 248 Market street, Baltimore, and MASLIN & Co. No. 4 North Third street, Philadelphia, are receiving this spring, a large and handsome assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, Edge Tools, Anvils, Vices, &c. &c., selected by one of their partners, now residing in England, at the *lowest Cash Prices*, which they offer to their friends and purchasers generally, at reduced prices, for cash or approved paper.

Feb. 5, 1833.—1awt1A.

NOTICE.

JAS. E. BREADING, John Taylor, William Hogg, and George Hogg, having associated themselves together in the Wholesale Dry Goods Business, under the firm of

BREADING, TAYLOR & Co.

(*Successors of Trevor & Breading,*)

NO. 77 WOOD STREET,

Will keep constantly on hand, a large and well selected stock of *FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS*, by the package or piece, on accommodating terms.

Country Merchants and others will find it to their advantage to call, and examine for themselves. Feb. 5.—w6mo.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND, situate on Long Run, Versailles township, Allegheny county, containing about 149 acres and allowance, &c., part of which is cleared and having a Log Dwelling House, &c.

Also, A Small Tract of Land, on the Youghiogany river, containing about 25 acres, on which is a Small Dwelling House and Salt Well, &c.

Also, Two Small Lots of Ground, containing about 14 acres, on Long Run, adjoining Woods' Mill—principally cleared.

Also, A Lot of Ground, No. 84, in the Town of Birmingham.

☞ Terms made known by the subscriber, at his office, in the Diamond, city of Pittsburgh.

SAMUEL GORMLY,
Administrator, &c. of the Estate of Robert Smith.

February 12, 1833.—8w

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser, March 24.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Rhone, Capt. Rockett, arrived on Saturday night from Havre, having left that port as late as the 19th ult. We have received by this packet Paris and Havre papers to the 18th.

The British stocks have been depressed, but again got up on the 15th to 87 1-2.

There is no news from Portugal.

The Indicateur, of Bordeaux, gives the following extract of a letter, of the 31st Jan., from Madrid. "M. Zea Bermudez has just concluded a treaty with Sir Stratford Canning, in virtue of which Donna Maria da Gloria is to be acknowledged *absolute* Queen of Portugal. Her husband is to be chosen from the House of Naples. By the same treaty, the Cabinets of Paris and London have engaged to acknowledge the young princess of Spain, whose right to the crown is to be established by the Cortes, which will assemble on April 1."

The Augsburgh Gazette contradicts the rumor of an intended European Congress to meet at either Berlin or Aix la Chapelle.

Letters from Bucharest to the 20th January announce the approaching arrival of a Russian corps d'armee, of 25,000 men, in the principalities.—Its object is no doubt provisionary; and intended to give weight to the offered mediation of Russia.

Vienna, Feb. 4.—There is some talk of an order to suspend the forwarding of the army. This is usually the first measure, when reductions are intended.

The Gazette de Munich announces that the Convoy of Bavarian troops, destined for Greece, left Corfu on the 22d January.

Intelligence from Constantinople, received in Paris on the 17th February, announces the conclusion of an armistice between the Pacha of Egypt and the Sultan, without the intervention of any foreign power.

Much inquietude was manifested in the diplomatic circles on the arrival of a courier at Paris, on the 16th, from St. Petersburgh. The most profound silence was preserved upon this subject, so much so that fears are entertained that the news cannot be favorable. Immediately after, there was a council of Ministers, at which the King assisted.

It is expected that the Ministers will require of the Chamber of Deputies the credit of a million for the dowry of the Queen of the Belgians.

ENGLAND.

The London Standard announces, on authority upon which it relies, that the following measures are to be proposed in the Lords, for the pacification of Ireland:

"A law is to be introduced, providing—1. That in all capital cases connected with the existing disturbances, upon a suggestion specially to be defined, the venue may be laid in England.—2. That the Lord Lieutenant may in certain described cases, subject, by proclamation, any part of Ireland to martial law.—2. That in the disturbed districts of Ireland certain military tribunals shall be created for the trial of offences less then capital; these tribunals to be composed of a captain and four subaltern officers, to have power to pronounce sentence of transportation for life, to be carried into execution *instanter* upon conviction, and without appeal. The Popish priests to be taken into the pay of the Government; but from what fund their wages are to be provided, we have not learned."

England.—The address moved in the House of Commons on the 5th was carried the 8th Feb. after a very animated and protracted debate upon that portion of it especially, which relates to the affairs of Ireland. The final majority for Ministers, 333. An amendment, proposed by Mr. Cobbett, was supported by only 60 ayes.

On the 12th Feb. the communication from the Ministers was made relative to the reductions and changes in the Irish Church establishment. The following are the principal alterations proposed by the Chancellor. Ten Bishoprics to be abolished, (after the death of the present incumbents,) out of the twenty-two which at present exist. Those to be reduced being—Dromore, Clogher, Kildare, Cork, Waterford, Ossory, Bathmore, Tuam, and two other sees, the names of which did not reach the gallery. The diminution would produce a direct saving of £60,000 per annum, besides what would accrue from the renewal of leases, &c. The entire income of the Bishops in Ireland might be calcuted at £150,000 a year; that of the Deans and Chapters, at £23,000; as to the Benefices, his Lordship said that, as yet, he had no accurate returns, but he would set them down at £600,000: making the entire ecclesiastical income in Ireland about £809,000 per annum. He proposed to abolish the system of first fruits, now applied to the augmentation of poor livings, and to replace it by an annual per centage upon all preferments of £500 a year, at the rate of five per cent.; £700 to be made to pay seven per cent.; and beyond, ten per cent. Bishops' Sees to be regulated by a different scale: those above £10,000 paying fifteen per cent.; those below that income ten per cent.; below £6000, seven per cent.; and below £3000, five per cent. All the proceeds of this per centage to be given to augment the incomes of the poorer clergy. Church rates Government propose to abolish altogether; deans and chapters likewise to be abolished, or to have the cure of souls attached to them. His lordship then stated various other changes, both present and prospective, in connection with the establishment. The statement was received with much cheering, and was even applauded by Mr. O'Connell.

To exemplify the condition of Ireland, Mr. Stanley, noticed the two counties in which the system of agitation commenced, thus—

"The two counties are Kilkenny and the Queen's county. In Kilkenny alone, within the last 12 months, there have been 32 murders and attempts to murder, 34 burnings, 512 burglaries, 36 acts of houghing of cattle, and the number of illegal notices and violent and serious assaults, by which I mean assauls attended with danger to life and limb, has been 170. In Queen's county the number has been even more. There have been 60 murders or attempts to murder; burglaries, 626; malicious injuries to property, 115; and serious assaults upon individuals, 209."

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From London Papers to the 23d February, received at New York.

In the House of Lords, on the 18th, the bill for the suppression of disturbances in Ireland received its second reading. The Duke of Wellington supported the bill, as a measure which was likely to do great good. At the same time he stated his support was a matter of duty, not of choice.

Earl Grey said that it was only a measure of necessity, and was not intended to continue longer than till the end of the next session. He hoped to be able to move for its repeal before then.

Lord Brougham said that he fully concurred in the measure. The Crown was an usurper instead of a governor, if it claimed allegiance without granting protection. Had a less extensive measure been adopted, constitutional principles would have been violated, and the object would not have been attained. He had the most unbounded confidence in the measure, and in the hands of those who would execute it. He also approved of it because it was accompanied by measures of relief.

IRELAND.

Great agitation was manifested at Dublin, on the 20th, in consequence of the Suppression Bill. The Trades and Volunteers had suspended their political operations to deliberate on their personal security. A great general meeting was to take place the next day. A run has been made upon the Bank of Ireland for gold, but not to a great extent.

Mr. O'Connell.—The following letter from Mr. O'Connell, relative to the coercive measures proposed by Earl Grey, has been received by one of his friends in Dublin.

14, Albemarle street, London, Saturday.

I proposed to myself to send you, for publication, on Monday, an address to the Irish people, on the present truly awful crisis of public affairs, but I have been occupied with conferences all day, with Irish and British Members of the Commons—and I derive much consolation from being able to tell you, that not only are the popular Irish Members firm and unanimous, but that there is a greater number far than I could possibly expect of the British Members, determined to resist the atrocious tyranny with which Earl Grey has the unheard of audacity to dare to threaten Ireland. Talk of an union, indeed, between the countries, after presuming to attempt to outlaw the inhabitants of one great portion of the empire!!

But the extreme despotism of the proposed measures has a tendency to disgust every friend of liberty, and in England we shall certainly get support *out of doors.*

In the meantime, pray use my name to conjure the people, first, to be perfectly peaceable—no outbreak—no violence; on the contrary, prove the absolute madness of doing the business of our enemies, by any species of violation of the law. Secondly, get the clergy, if possible, and the laity, unanimously to petition. Petition—petition—petition against these measures. Let us have firm, respectful, strong petitions from every part of Ireland.

Let there be no despair—the constitution battle for Irish liberty is not yet lost—neither shall it be, with the blessing of God. I repeat, let no man despair; on the contrary, call on the friends of freedom to insist that their representatives shall do their duty.

I have not time this day to write more. Let "Peace, order and constitutional exertion," be our motto. Believe me, &c.

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

The Irish Insurrection Enforcing Bill passed the House of Lords on the 22d.

Among the passengers in the Roscoe is the Hon. C. R. Vaughan, who returns to his post at Washington, as Minister from Great Britain to the United States.

We find the following paragraph in Poulson's Daily Advertiser. We hope that the views taken of Mr. Clay's Bill, as it is called, may be well founded, but are not convinced:

Misconceptions of Mr. Clay's Bill.—It strikes us the Boston Courier is needlessly captious and faultfinding, with Mr. Clay's conduct and his Tariff bill. He should receive other treatment from his friends—from his enemies he expects nothing more. They have hatred toward him perfectly malignant and inexorable, and are ever ready to distort his conduct and impeach the honesty of his motives. It is unkind, to say the least, in his friends, and altogether ungenerous. We have imputations and innuendoes put forth in our own vicinity, sufficient to excite the belief that Mr. Clay had betrayed his friends without measure, unscrupulously abandoned their interests, and without any reservation, capitulated and gone over to the enemy. But is it so in fact? Most surely not. consider the opinions of those whose personal interests are immediately concerned, as of far more weight and value than the prospective speculations of any of Mr. Clay's enemies, or even his political friends. What do the Wool growers, Manufacturers, and Mechanics say, who know the direct bearing this bill will have upon their industry? Why, they say, in its general principles it is a good bill, one which gives them confidence in the prosecution of their industry, and stability to the protection they now receive, and what will come hereafter. They are satisfied with it, circumstances considered, and if *they* are, why should not newspaper theorists and fault finders be also?

Besides, what, we would inquire, has given such a sudden elevation to the Wool Market?—What has enhanced the price of Factory stock? what has started the erection of suspended Factories? what has put in operation so many new wheels, and given life and energy to so many old ones? We premise, nothing but unlimited confidence in the efficiency of Mr. Clay's new bill? These are evidences conclusive, not speculations isolated and remote, and they exhibit as certain the true state of the manufacturing and farming interests of the country, as the light of the Sun does its existence in the firmament of Heaven. There is in the Bill an *appearance* of concession, and yielding to Nullification, a cause of positive regret, but ultimately, we are convinced, all will appear equitable and right. If the South has *compelled* the North to adopt an unfavorable Tariff bill, she does not obtain it without an antidote both offensive and repugnant to the spirit of her politicians. She is presented simultaneously with the sword and olive branch, and if she accepts one, she must receive with it the other; if she rejects one, she will be made to feel the severity and power of the other. Thus, there is no triumph, or cause of exultation on either side. Mr. Clay's friends should put this matter right, and leave it for his impotent enemies to distort, and make his conduct appear reprehensible and wrong.—*Northampton Courier.*

The factious Convention of South Carolina adjourned on Monday, the 18th ult. We subjoin the new nullifying Ordinance which was passed by that body. This is a fresh and gross outrage upon the supremacy and dignity of the American people and national government. The oath which is now prescribed to the citizens of South Carolina is inconsistent with that which is directed in the sixth article of the constitution of the United States, and indeed a breach of both the second and third clauses of that article. The pretension which has been thus a second time followed out into a law, to nullify any act of Congress which a State Convention or Legislature may please to pronouce unconstitutional, can never be admitted by the Government and the rest of the Union; when asserted in this way, it places the nullifying State virtually out of the Union,—in secession from the Union, within which the laws of the General Government must be *supreme*, or the whole system is a pageant.

ORDINANCE.

We, the people of the State of South Carolina, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain that the Act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports," approved the 2d day of March, 1833, is unauthorized by the Constitution of the United States, subversive of that Constitution, and destructive of public liberty, and that the same is, and shall be, deemed null and void within the limits of this State; and it shall be the duty of the Legislature, at such time as they may deem expedient, to adopt such measures, and pass such acts, as may be necessary to prevent the enforcement thereof, and to inflict proper penalties on any person who shall do any act in execution or the enforcement of the same within the limits of this State.

We further ordain that no person who shall be hereafter elected, or who has heretofore been elected, but has not yet taken the oaths of office required at the time of his election or appointment to any office, civil or military, within this State, (members of the Legislature alone excepted,) shall enter on the execution of such office, or be, in any respect, competent to discharge the duties thereof, until he shall have taken, in addition to the oaths of office now required, at the same time, and in the same manner, that such oaths are required to be taken, the following oath of allegiance:

"I declare myself a citizen of the free and sovereign State of South Carolina; I declare that my allegiance is due to the said State, and hereby abjure all other allegiance incompatible therewith, and I will be true and faithful to the said State, so long as I continue a citizen thereof: So help me God."

And it is further ordained, That if any officer heretofore elected, or hereafter to be elected, shall refuse or neglect to take the aforesaid oath, within the time that other oaths of office are required by law to be taken, such office shall be considered vacant, and the Governor of the State shall proceed (except in the instance of the Judges of the State) to fill such vacancy by appointing an officer to serve until another officer shall be elected and duly qualified.

Novel mode of preserving Human Remains.—M. Barruel, an eminent French chemist, boasts of being able to extract iron enough from the blood of a deceased person to strike a medal the size of a forty franc piece. "He that hath the ashes of his friend," says Sir Thomas Brown, "hath an everlasting treasure." Hence, then, there is a possibility of possessing iron relics.—*Med. Gaz.*

A London writer describes *Fashion* in London, thus:—"It is exclusive to the highest degree: abhors the well dressed mob that pursues it; proscribes nature and natural feelings; encourages extravagance and luxury; stumps a plain woman with the ornament of beauty; a dull man with that of wit; passes off a bad book, and glosses over a bad reputation; makes people marry when they don't love, gamble when they are not for play, prefer the wives of their friends to their own, hunt when they dislike hunting, leave a place when they are amused, to go where they are sure to be bored; in short, Fashion is the greatest of all tyrants to weak minds, making them commit a thousand follies, and leading them into endless scrapes."

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 2, 1833.

☞The foreign intelligence, in our paper to day, will be found highly interesting.—We give up our claim to the editorial column to make room for as much variety as our paper will admit.

Western Penitentiary.—It will be seen, by the advertisement of Mr. Haviland, that proposals will be received, immediately, for the materials, &c., for the alteration of the Penitentiary.

Much ado about nothing.—President Jackson and the Secretary of the Treasury have been very uneasy about the safety of the Government deposits in the United States Bank. They pretended to be very much afraid that the Bank would become insolvent, and the Government lose all its money. By the following article it appears that all cause of alarm has been removed.—General Jackson and his Secretary may now enjoy the most undisturbed slumbers. There is not the slightest danger of losing the deposits, because it appears there are none to lose.

Government Deposits.—We understand the much talked of measure of withdrawing the government deposits from the United States' Bank has at length been accomplished. What is more remarkable, this has been done, not by the order of the President, or Secretary of the Treasury, but by an order of Congress, adopted by a very large majority of both Houses. And this, notwithstanding the House of Representatives voted at just about the same time, by an equally large majority, that the deposits might safely remain in the Bank. If any thing can add to the remarkable character of this remarkable transaction, it is that no other place of deposit has been fixed upon, or is likely to be, and that in fact the very balances have disappeared altogether, having been paid to the merchants as return duties under the 18th section.—*Jour. of Com.*

☞The Baltimore Patriot, a paper certainly not specially hostile to Mr. Clay's Bill, has the following pertinent remark, in reference to the ordinance of S. Carolina, *nullifying* the Coercion Bill. The impropriety of concession to a State, while that state was in open hostility to the laws, is here happily exposed.

"The report and ordinances which it recommends, will no doubt be adopted by the convention, and thus the business of nullification will go on. *Thus far, South Carolina has found it a ready remedy.*—We cannot be surprized, therefore, *at her so promptly resorting to it again. The heresy having been sufficiently potent to extort* CONCESSIONS—when or where it will end, is a secret that time only can tell."

Extract of a letter to the editor, dated Harrisburgh, March 27.

"The bill to recharter the Bank of Pittsburgh came up on second reading, to night, in committee of the whole. The 1st and 2d sections passed, extending the charter of the Bank of Pittsburgh fifteen years, and giving it the privilege of increasing its capital to one million. No bonus is exacted on the old stock or increase. There will be an increase of two per cent. on tax on dividends. The provisions, in favor of the Bank of Pittsburgh, passed almost without opposition. There has been no opposition here, from Pittsburgh, to the New Bank. The Governor has not yet signed any of the Bank Bills."

Extract of a letter to the editor, dated

"HARRISBURGH, March 29.

"The Governor has, this morning, *vetoed* the bill to incorporate 'The Farmers' and Manufacturers' Bank of Delaware County,' but he has approved and signed the bill to incorporate 'The Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburgh.' Five thousand copies of the Message, communicating the above, have been ordered to be printed."

Pittsburgh Philosophical Society.

This Society was commenced in March, 1828, having for its avowed object, the dissemination of scientific knowledge, which it endeavored to promote by the purchase of Philosophical apparatus and books; by collecting specimens for the study of the different branches of Natural History, by the appointment of members to lecture on some scientific subject on every evening of meeting; by opening its lecture room for the free admission of any who might choose to attend; and by the discussion of practical scientific questions.

It was hoped, when this society was organized, that much benefit would result, both to the members and others, in a city whose principal wealth is derived from the practical application of scientific facts; that the hall of the society would be thronged with active members, and its lecture room with interested auditors. It was but reasonable to suppose that those who superintended the operations of the mighty engine, would delight to dwell on the sources of its might; and that the daily observation of ingenious and almost animated machinery, would naturally lead to the study of the mechanic powers: nor did it require a wide stretch of credulity to believe that some few among our numerous and enterprizing citizens would steal a little time from the busy pursuit of wealth, to cast an occasional glance around them on the animal, vegetable, and mineral products of the country.

Such were the plans and the hopes of the commencing society. Five years have escaped since the commencement, during which period, valuable apparatus has been purchased; a library and cabinet commenced; and lectures have been delivered to such as attended the hall: but for the last three years, a quorum of members has been obtained but thirteen times, and during the last fifteen months, but three times; whereas meetings should have been held on the first and third Mondays in each month. Such being the state of affairs, the publication of a notice for a meeting to consider the propriety of discontinuing the existence of the name of the society, will not appear strange.

In pursuance of a notice to that effect, a meeting was held on Monday evening, the 18th ult.—After a mutual exchange of sentiments, it appeared to be the unanimous opinion of the members present, that the existence of the society should, if possible, be continued, even though its operations might be suspended during the summer months. But the room for the meetings of the society, which was kindly presented by the trustees of the Western University, being unprovided with seats, lecture tables, etc., for the accommodation of the members, and the apparatus, specimens, and books being exposed to injury and loss, through the want of cases in which to preserve and arrange them, it was

Resolved, That a committee of two be appointed to collect from all the members of the society, who are indebted to it for annual subscription, or otherwise, a sufficient sum to procure the necessary furniture and fixtures; to report at next meeting.

Whereupon A. N. McDowell, M. D. and R. Peter were appointed the committee. It is hoped that those who are indebted to the society will be prepared, when called on, to contribute their aid to avert, for the present, the fate which has befallen almost every literary or scientific society which has yet been commenced in Pittsburgh.

The next meeting will be held on the evening of the second Monday in April, when the annual election will take place.

By order of the society.

ROB'T BRUCE, D. D.,
President.

R. PETER, Recording Secretary.

TO THE FRIENDS OF EMANCIPATION.

The Board of Managers of the New England Anti-Slavery Society, hereby give notice to the public, that they have appointed William Lloyd Garrison their Agent, and that he will proceed to England, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, for the purpose of procuring funds to aid in the establishment of the proposed *Manual Labor School for Colored Youth,* and of disseminating in that country the truth in relation to American Slavery, and its ally, the American Colonization Society.

The Board are confident that the friends of emancipation will require no apology for this step, and that little need be said to secure their efficient aid in the accomplishment of an object so highly important. The fact is generally known that Elliott Cresson is now in England as an agent for the Colonization Society, and that he has procured funds to a considerable amount, by representing that the object of the Society is, 'to assist in the emancipation of all the slaves now in the United States. It is important that the Philanthropists of that country should be undeceived, and that the real principles and designs of the Colonization Society should be there made known.

The Board have the most entire confidence in the success of this Agency. The people of England have long since taken the ground of IMMEDIATE ABOLITION, and their philanthropy and benevolence are too well known, to admit a doubt of their readiness to co-operate with us in the establishment of an institution which shall afford to colored youth the means of acquiring that knowledge of which they have so long been deprived.

As the Society has but a small amount of funds, the Board are compelled to call upon the friends of emancipation throughout the country for aid in effecting this object. And they hereby invite all those who are disposed to contribute for this object, to do so without delay. Funds may be left in the hands of either of the following gentlemen, who are respectfully requested to forward the same to JAMES C. ODIORNE, Esq. Treasurer of the New England Anti Slavery Society, No. 97, Milk street, Boston. The surplus, if there should be any, will be applied to the general objects of the Society, under the direction of its Board of Managers.

Baltimore, Md.—Wm. R. Jones.
Philadelphia—James Forten, No. 92, Lombard st.—Joseph Cassey, No. 36, S. 4th st.—Evan Lewis.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—John B. Vashon.
Trenton, N. J.—Abner H. Francis.
Newark, N. J.—Isaac Statia.
N. Y. City—Rev. Peter Williams, No. 68, Crosby st.—Arthur Tappan, Esq.—Wm. Goodell.
Albany, N. Y.—Wm. P. Griffin.
Brooklyn, N. Y.—Geo. Hogarth.
Hartford, Ct.—Henery Foster.
New Haven, Ct.—Rev. Simeon S. Jocelyn.
Providence, R. I.—Geo. W. Benson—George C. Wyllis.
New Bedford, Mass.—Nathan Johnson.
Salem, Mass.—Charles L. Remond.
Portland, Mass.—Nathan Winslow.

The Board rely with confidence upon the willingness of their friends to assist in carrying this object into immediate effect. They cannot doubt that every friend of emancipation will be anxious to do *something,* and that the necessary funds will be promptly furnished.

I. H. APPLETION, *President pro tem.*
SAMUEL E. SEWALL, *Cor. Sec'y.*
OLIVER JOHNSON, *Rec. Sec'y.*

Boston, March 7, 1833.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, March 22, Mr. Livingston offered the following:

Whereas, the Governor, in a Message, addressed to the Senate, on yesterday, has stated that "John Wallace, by letter dated at Pittsburgh, the 7th day of March, instant, tendered his resignation as justice of the peace for Pitt and Wilkins townships, in the county of Allegheny, to the Executive, and that the said resignation has been accepted"—Therefore,

Resolved, That the Governor be, and he is hereby respectfully requested to inform the Senate, whether the said letter is (in his opinion) signed in the proper hand writing of the said John Wallace, and whether in pursuance of the act of 1810, he has received evidence of his having "delivered his Docket, together with all the notes, bonds, accounts and papers in his possession touching any judgment or suit entered thereon, to the nearest justice of the county."

Mr. Livingston assigned his reasons for offering the resolution, the principal one of which was, that the letter of resignation might be a forgery, by an allegation of which after the adjournment, John Wallace might continue to officiate as a Justice.

Mr. Miller opposed the resolution as altogether unnecessary.

Mr. Krepps supported it.

Mr. M'Culloch said there could be no doubt of the authenticity of Wallace's letter of resignation; it had been enclosed to him, and by him handed to the Governor.

Mr. Breck moved an indefinite postponement of the subject.

Mr. Livingston withdrew the resolution.

Evening Session.—On Wednesday evening, the bill to incorporate the Drovers' and Farmers' Bank of Waynesburg, in Greene county, was lost on second reading in the House of Representatives. The vote was 33 Ayes, and 50 Nays. The bill to re-charter the several Banks in the Commonwealth, then passed through the committee of the whole. The most important amendment was the imposition of a tax of 10 per cent. upon the dividends.

Last evening, the bill to incorporate the several Banks in the State, was read a second and third time, and passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence. The most important amendment to this bill was made yesterday afternoon, granting power to certain commissioners in Bradford county, to make an arrangement with some bank in Philadelphia, whose capital is $1,000,000, to establish a branch at Towanda, with a capital of $100,000. The stock to be sold at public auction in the city of Philadelphia. An amendment was also made last evening, postponing the tax of 10 per cent, until the first Wednesday in May, 1837. *Penn. Intel., March* 28.

Call of a Convention.—This subject was disposed of in the Senate on Friday last, by recommending it to the early attention of the next Legislature. Upon the motion for discharging the committee from any further consideration of the subject—a virtual negative of the bill—several of the Senators who would have voted against the bill had the question been direct, voted in the negative, or virtually in favor of the bill. So with regard to recommending the subject to the early attention of the next Legislature, several of the Senators in favor of the bill voted in the negative.—The vote upon either question has no party character—democrats, anti masons and national republicans appearing promiscuously among the yeas and nays.—*Har. Chron. March* 5.

The *South Carolina Convention* adjourned finally on the 18th instant. It will be seen that Nullification has abdicated its sovereignty for the present—that the new Tariff Act, with all the doubtful provisions it contains, and all the pledges which accompanied its passage, is accepted—and the Tariff, as it is, is taken under the protection of South Carolina for nine years:—that the replevin law, and all other laws constituting the machinery of nullification, excepting only the militia law, are repealed absolutely, and that South Carolina will permit the laws of the Union to go into effect until she takes some new offence. The test oath reported by the Committee of *twenty one* was not adopted. The Convention simply empowered the Legislature to exercise a discretion in the matter hereafter, defining at their pleasure the nature and extent of allegiance, devising trammels for the consciences of the citizens, and contriving tests of conformity and oaths of abjuration to secure the ascendancy of the orthodox political faith as by law and ordinance established. The Enforcing Act,—that is, the act to repel State aggressions,—was twice nullified—once practically and discreetly by the abandonment of those hostile designs which made it necessary, and again by a formal proclamation and slaughter by ordinance. The Convention are in the situation of the practical philosopher, who, designing a recurrence to his "original rights," meditated an incursion into his neighbor's orchard, but was met at the gate by a formal notice of spring guns and man traps to catch trespassers. He wisely determined to waive his experiment, and satisfy his hunger with a few apples which the owner threw over the hedge, and went home cursing the "bloody" laws which will put a man's legs in danger for such a peccadillo.—*Balt. Amer., March* 27.

Indian Treaties.—In the Globe of Tuesday, the 19th ult., the treaty with the Menominies, as finally negotiated by Governor Porter of Michigan, and ratified by the Senate, is concluded. Its chief object is to stipulate a reservation for the New York Indians on the east side of the Winnebago lake—the New York Indians, including the remnants of the Stockbridge, Munsees, Brothertown, St. Regis, and Six Nation Tribes, assent to the treaty.

The same paper, of Saturday, the 23d, contains the Chickasaw treaty, duly ratified by the Senate, stipulating for the removal of the whole Chickasaw nation west of the Mississippi.

The Cherokees are now the only Indians remaining within any of the States.

From the New York Spectator.

Doct. Randolph and Major Eaton.—The following paragraph is copied from the Pennsylvania Commercial Herald:

Doctor Randolph, as the reader knows, is brother-in-law of Major Eaton, and was, when Major Eaton was Secretary of War, his Chief Clerk, and received the appointment, on one or more occasions, during Mr. Eaton's absence, of *acting* Secretary of War.

Something has broken out between these two gentlemen. What it is, we pretend not to know. The following notice, which we copy from the Alexandria Gazette, of the 9th inst., is all we have seen in print relating to this subject:

"We are requested by Dr. P. G. Randolph to state, that a publication, purporting to be a letter from him to John H. Eaton, late Secretary of War, dated Alexandria, February 19, 1833, was unauthorised by him."

The Alexandria Gazette, of the 12th inst., contains the following card:

Mr. Snowden—In consequence of Doctor Philip G. Randolph's notification in your paper, bearing date the 9th instant, the public are hereby notified, that altho' he did not himself authorize the publication which appeared under his signature, addressed to John H. Eaton, he does not deny, or mean to controvert, any of the statements and facts therein given;—nor does he mean to retract them in the smallest degree, even. They were originally written over his signature, and were acknowledged by him to be his own production.

The publication now given is done with the Doctor's knowledge.

☞Those editors who gave admittance to his publication, are hereby requested to insert this.

CARTER BEVERLY,
R. B. RANDOLPH, U. S. N.

Alexandria, March 11, 1833.

And the same paper of the 12th contains the annexed note from Dr. Randolp himself:

Alexandria, March 12th, 1833.

Mr. Snowden:—The publication which appeared in your paper of this morning, dated the 11th inst., over the signature of Carter Beverly, and R. B. Randolph, of the United States Navy, was entirely unauthorized by me.

It is true Lt. Randolph showed the manuscript to me last evening, and I expressly told him that I could not consent to its appearance, or the appearance of any thing on the subject.

Your obedient servant,

P. G. RANDOLPH.

We have before heard of the publication referred to and that it had been occasioned by a quarrel between Major Eaton and the Doctor. The latter, it will be recollected, was engaged on the side of Eaton, in the quarrel with Mr. Ingham. General Jackson, in his affected horror of duelling, removed him from the War office—and published the fact. But he immediately appointed him to another office on foreign service, privately, and did not publish that fact. We are curious to see Dr. Randolph's pamphlet, although some of the revelations are said to be altogether of too gross and disgusting a character to appear in print. Such we should suppose to be the fact, judging from the following extract, which reached us this morning through the Boston Daily Atlas.—The letter is dated from Alexandria, and in it Dr. Randolph says:—

"Our acquaintance commenced, at least the intimacy of it, with developements that bore every degree of keen suffering, because of the abused and sacrificed honor of a female connected to me by marriage; and although you had most shockingly gone the full length of rendering a poor and helpless soul a gross victim of your seduction, and, in the act, had inflicted upon the legitimate proprietor of her virtue all that had been sacred and solemn to him, under the close bondage of love, insured to him by the duties and obligations of the moral operations of society, you were prepared, although the instrument of his suicidal destruction to himself, to abandon her altogether. and to leave her to struggle with her own consumed virtue, amid the odium and utter disgrace of society; with a poor, young, and helpless offspring, a member of which you were even quite ready and willing to cover with the thorns and stings of illegitimacy, in the gratification of your * * * indulgencies with her mother. To me, you perfectly well know, she and they owe the preservation left for the mere remnant of her honor. You obstinately resisted the obligation imposed upon you to arrest her from utter destruction by taking her to yourself; and I may fairly say, and utter it with a clear conscience, that, but for the course of my bearing down upon you the hideous enormity of your conduct, you would have consigned her and her poor innocent helpless children to a suspicious, accusatory, cold hearted world: and is it,

* * * * * *

* * * * * *

* * * that you are already so satiated with the full knowledge of you * disgrace of her, as to reverberate upon me your diseased and disquieted feelings, because *you full well know and believe that I alone constrained you to the bonds of holy wedlock with her.*"

And such is the man who was the favorite Secretary of War of General Jackson, and who is now his candidate for the U. S. Senate from Tennessee! Such, also, is the woman whom Gen. Jackson exerted all the energies of his administration for three years, to force upon society in Washington, and finally broke up his cabinet, because their wives and daughters would not associate with his favorite! Such, also, is the woman whom Mr. Van Buren gallanted about in Washington, and led to the dinner table of a foreign Minister!

We understand letters from Washington were received in Boston on Saturday last, announcing that the President of the United States intends to visit New England in June next, and will probably pass the next anniversary of Independence in Boston.—*Boston paper.*

Munificence.—We understand, says the Salem Gazette, that the late Hon. Joshua Fisher, who died at Beverly last week, has bequeathed 20,000 dollars to Harvard University, as a foundation of a Professorship of Natural History—also about 7000 dollars to Rev. Mr. Thayer's Congregational Society—and has made other liberal donations.

Kaahumanu, the Queen Regent of the Sandwich Islands, died at Mano, (Island of Oahu) on the 5th of June last, of a bowel complaint. She died as she had lived, (of late years) a christian. Kinau succeeds Kaahumanu as regent, and all things went on quietly and well down to October last.

Compensating Pendulums.—Mr. Henry Robert, pupil of Breguet, has, by availing himself of the well known quality possessed by the wood of the fir tree, of preserving its length unaltered in all changes of temperature, and confining a rod of this wood in a metal box, the expansion of the box correcting that of the tube, succeeded perfectly in making a pendulum, uniting all the requisites of a good compensator, and at the same time simple in its construction and form.—*Academy des Sciences.*

Awful Catastrophe.—The Redactor of Saturday contains an article from the Constitutional del Cauca, stating that in the month of July last, while Mass was being celebrated in the church of Sigchos, near Tacunga, in the Republic of Equador, South America, on the day of the solemn festival *del Corpus,* fire was communicated to the building by means of a rocket and that in the rush of the audience to the door, it became shut, and the whole congregation perished in the flames, except the Curate, who escaped through a window! The number of lives lost was estimated at more han *five hundred,* besides children.

Fall in the price of Men in France.—Towards the close of the Imperial regime in France, as high as £500 sterling ($2,200) was, it is stated in the London Spectator, "frequently paid for a substitute in the Conscription. At present, straight, healthy, apt young fellows cost under £10 sterling ($44) each." The reason assigned for this fall in the price of men is, that such men as have no other property than their *sinews,* are far more numerous than twenty years ago, and wages are reduced in the same proportion. This comes of what Shakspeare expressively calls "the cankers of a calm world and a long peace."

A duel is said to have been lately fought, in England, in which *bread* bullets, rolled in black lead powder, were used. Three shots were exchanged without injury, when the parties were satisfied.—As notoriety is often a great object with a duellist, it is to be hoped that universal celebrity will be given to this affair.

Black Veils.—Most persons, when they wish to wash their black crape veils, use vinegar. Washed in coffee, or rubbed with a cloth wet with coffee, gives them a more glossy, black, brighter appearance. Bombazine dresses are cleaned in the same way. Coffee is better than vinegar, as it has less tendency to decompose the coloring matter.—*N. Y. Farmer*

The Editor of the Pennsylvanian, who has passed many winters at Washington, thus contrasts Mr. Webster's style of speaking with other Orators.

"Few of our citizens have heard or seen the great Boston orator. Mr. Webster's oratory has a peculiarity of its own. It is unlike Clay's, unlike Calhoun's, unlike any other man's we have ever heard. Formerly the oratory of New England took its tone from Fisher Ames and Harrison Grey Otis. Ames was a passionate, imaginative, inflammable creature.—Otis's is a sort of George Canning's style, for its gentlemanly tone, fine points, emphatic pauses, and polished periods. Mr. Webster, as a public speaker, is utterly without pretension or show. His simplicity and directness of purpose, however, carry away every mind. Mr. Calhoun is a torrent, a mountain torrent, which dashes and foams over every obstruction, till it rolls simultaneously into the ocean of the public mind. Mr. Webster is a gentle, quiet, but "dark rolling Danube," which grows, and grows, and grows, to a magnificent size, and then pours its whole volume of waters into the sea."

Mortality of Cholera.—Attempts have been made to show, by reasoning, and not by facts, that the actual amount of death among men has not been increased by the cholera; that in proportion as the human race has been thinned out by this malady, the number of deaths by other diseases has been less.—This ground is wholly untenable. Our recent account of the mortality of New York, the past year, shows that the deaths from cholera, amounting to about 3515, were over and above what would have occurred under ordinary circumstances. The same appears to have been the case in London, where—

In 1829 there were	23,524 deaths;	27,028	christ'ings.	
1830	"	21,645	"	26,743	"
1831	"	25,337	"	28,263	"
1832	"	28,606	"	26,974	"

It appears, therefore, that the excess of deaths in the last year was 3269, whilst the deaths by cholera in that year were 3200—plainly showing that the mortality by this disease is a clear excess over the ordinary mortality of the city.—*Boston Medical Journal.*

Baltimore Market—Semi-Weekly Report.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN,
March 26, one P. M.

Flour.—The market is firm. Sales of about 1000 bbls. *Howard street Flour* at $5 50 per bbl. cash, which we quote as the fair store price. The wagon price remains steady at $5 25. A lot of *City Mills* Flour was sold yesterday at $5 44, cash. There is no stock whatever, of this description, and millers are now unwilling to sell, as they make the article at less than $5 50. Supplies of *Susquehanna* Flour have reached the market, and we note sales of several thousand barrels at $5 37 1-2 a $5 50, full, according to condition and brands. The demand is good, and we continue to quote the same prices.

Grain.—Sales of several lots of water borne red *wheats,* yesterday, at $1 10 a 1 15 per bushel, as in quality. One lot of mixed was sold at $1 16. We quote fair to prime reds, to day, at $1 10 a $1 15 per bushel, with a good demand. The supplies of *Corn* have been rather light. The desire to finish the loading of several vessels partly full has caused a slight advance in prices, and sales of white were made, yesterday, at 61 a 62 cents, and of yellow at 62 a 63. To day there is no Corn afloat, but parcels would readily bring the prices named. *Rye* is in improved demand—we quote at 65 a 68 cents per bushel—a sale, a day or two since, at the latter price. In *Oats* we hear of nothing doing, and no change in prices. Sales of inferior to prime *Cloverseed* from stores at $7 to $8 per bushel; wagon price $7 50 to $7 75.

Whiskey.—Considerable supplies from the Susquehanna. Sales of *hhds.* at 28 cts., and we quote that rate to day. The wagon price of *bbls.* is 26 cents, exclusive of the barrel, and the store price 29 1-2 a 30 cents.—*Balt. Amer.*

MARRIED,

At Meadville, Pa. on the 19th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Bushnell, Dr. *Truman Woodruff,* of Batavia, New York, to Miss *Rachel Ellicott,* of the same place, and daughter of the late Andrew Ellicott.

DIED,

At Chillicothe, on Friday night last, after a severe illness of about four weeks, Mr. ROBERT KERCHEVAL, Editor & Proprietor of the *Scioto Gazette,* in the 45th year of his age.

By the death of this gentleman, the community have suffered a loss which time cannot repair, and a loss which will be universally regretted by the large number of friends he has left behind. He possessed a noble and magnanimous disposition, which there are but few that would not envy; and, no one who was well acquainted with him, could do otherwise than admire his manly virtues. The domestic circle in which he moved, and which was always enlivened by his presence, will lament his absence—his children will feel the loss of a kind and indulgent father—and his numerous connections a faithful, fond, and confiding relative.

LIVES OF BANDITTI & ROBBERS.

LIVES OF BANDITTI AND ROBBERS; by C. Macfarlane: in 1 vol.
2. The Ghost Hunter and his Family; by the Author of the O'Hara Family: in 1 vol.
3. The Soldier's Bride, and other Tales; by James Hall, Author of Legends of the West.

The above just received and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., No. 44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. April 2—4t

TARIFF FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have added *A CUPOLA to their AIR FOUNDRY,* and are now prepared to manufacture every variety of Castings. They will keep constantly on hand,

STOVES,
GRATES,
GUDGEONS, of all sizes,
SAW MILL IRONS,
WIND MILL do.,
WAGON BOXES,
SAD IRONS,
PLOUGH IRONS,
TEA KETTLES, and
HOLLOW WARE, of all kinds.

They have a large quantity of

STEAM ENGINE PATTERNS,

for Engines of different sizes, on hand.

Any orders left at their Warehouse, No. Liberty street, or near the corner of Market and Liberty streets, or at their Foundry, Front street, will be thankfully received, and immediately attended to.

J. & E. GREER.

April 2—w3m

S. J. SYLVESTER,
Publisher, Bookseller, and Stationer.

HAS removed his Store from the corner of Wood and Fourth streets, to the stand of Messrs. Holdship & Son, on the corner of Wood and Third streets, where he will keep on hand an extensive assortment of

Books and Stationery,

Writing and Printing Paper, Wall and Wrapping Paper—together with every article in his line, Wholesale and Retail, on accommodating terms.

April 2, 1833.

A. W. FOSTER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAS removed his Office to Irwin's Four Story Row. Entrance on the Diamond, one door from Market street.

April 2—5t

STRAY COW.

CAME to the farm of the subscriber, living in Ross township, about three miles from Pittsburgh, on the Franklin road, during the last summer, a browuish Red Cow, with white face, and crumpled horns; about 5 or 6 years old—was dry when she came, and is still so.

JAMES WATSON.

April 2, 1833—3t*

☞*Building Materials and Workmen*

WANTED.

PROPOSALS will be received, by the Commissioners of the Western Penitentiary, on or before Friday, the 5th inst., for supplying the following quantity and kinds of building materials.

BRICKS.

100 thousand good, hard, well burnt bricks.

STONE.

2 thousand perches of select building stone.

LIME.

5 thousand bushels of well wood burnt stone lime.

SAND.

20 thousand bushels of good, clean river sand.

LUMBER.

50 thousand feet inch measure of two inch white oak plank;
25 thousand feet inch measure 3 by 5 inch white oak scantling;
30 thousand feet, inch measure, of common white pine sap boards;
5 hundred common rafters, 27 feet long, 3 by 5 inches, of white pine or hemlock;
100 thousand common white pine shingles;
20 thousand common four feet plastering laths;
15 thousand feet, inch measure, of two inch common hemlock, or white pine plank.

CAST IRON.

240 thousand pounds of door jambs, sky lights, ventillators, breckets, water pipes, &c., as per patterns and drawings.

WROUGHT IRON.

120 plates of ¼ inch boiler iron, 2 by 5 feet: 20 tons of bar iron, as per bill of dimensions.

WORKMEN.

A few first rate bricklayers and masons are wanted, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given, on being found competent. Also, a Blacksmith, of ability and industry.

Any information may be obtained of the subscriber, at the Prison, or Exchange Hotel.

JOHN HAVILAND, Architect.

☞ The Mercury and Advocate will insert the above until forbidden. April 2—tf

KISKEMINITAS SALT.

700 Barrels very fair REFINED SALT —just received and for sale by GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd, Who will be constantly supplied with this article, suitable for retailers and family use.

April 2—9t

TO COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SYLVESTER has on hand, at manufacturers' prices, an extensive assortment of
Cap Writing Paper, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4;
Letter do do 1, 2, and 3;
Printing Paper, of all sizes and qualities;
Tea and Wrapping Paper, at manufacturers' prices;

Rags, Tanners' Scraps, and Scutching Tow, taken in exchange for Paper, or Cash will be given, when required, at S. J. SYLVESTER'S, Late H. Holdship & Son, corner of Wood and Third streets. April 2.

Allegheny Engine and Hose Company.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the members of the 'Allegheny Engine and Hose Company,' will be held at the Court House, on Thursday, the 4th instant, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Punctual attendance is requested. By order.

GEO. M'CANDLESS, Sec'y.

April 2.

REMOVAL.

S. J. SYLVESTER takes this opportunity to return his acknowledgments to his customers for their very liberal support, and asks a continuance of their custom, at his new stand, on the corner of Wood and Third streets, recently occupied by Messrs. Holdship & Son, who have declined the Book Business in his favor. To the customers of Messrs. Holdship, he would say that an extensive assortment of every article in the Book and Stationery Business will be found at his store, at the lowest possible rates.

☞ Country Merchants will find a more extensive assortment of Books than in any other establishment, and at lower prices than at any other store in the western country, on the most liberal terms.

S. J. SYLVESTER,
Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.
April 2, 1833.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders in the '*Washington and Pittsburgh Turnpike Road Company,*' will take notice that an election will be held, on Monday, the 8th of April next, at the house of John Collins, for the purpose of electing one President, one Treasurer, and five Managers, for the ensuing year.

JAMES HARRIOTT,
Secretary.

March 8.—t8A.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 7, for 1833: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 6th April, 1833. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. Sixty-Six Number Lottery: Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	6,000	6,000
1	4,000	4,000
1	3,000	3,000
1	2,500	2,500
7	1,000	7,000
7	500	3,500
10	400	4,000
10	300	3,000
20	200	4,000
60	100	6,000
168	50	8,400
112	20	2,240
2240	10	22,400
15400	5	77,000
45760 tickets.		$183,040

Whole Tickets, $5,00—Shares in proportion.

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

JOHN SIBBET,
At the Lottery and Exchange Office, Liberty street, Pittsburgh.
April 2, 1833.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON

HAVE removed their Wholesale Paper Ware House to No. 79, Third street, next door to their old stand.

☞The highest price given for Rags, Tanners' Scraps, and Scutching Tow.

March 22.—tf.

J. CHISLETT,

Professor of Music & Painting,

Penn Street, Corner of Garrison Alley,
PITTSBURGH.

J. C. begs, most respectfully, to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that he has opened a school for teaching Drawing and Painting, in all their various styles; and he hopes, from the patronage he has already received, and by assiduous attention, to merit his share of public support.

A Ladies' Class will be attended to on every Tuesday and Friday morning, at 9 o'clock; and Gentlemen's at 2 o'clock on the same days.

Lessons will be given on the Piano Forte, Harp, and Singing, at his residence, or attendance on private families.

N. B.—Piano Fortes Tuned and Repaired.

March 26—3m

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

A Valuable Remedy for Syphilis, Mercurial, and Scrophulous Diseases.

TWO Table Spoons full of the Fluid Extract, added to fifteen ounces of Simple Syrup, immediately produces a mixture similar to a pound of the Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, and the same quantity added to fifteen ounces of water, instantly forms a mixture equivalent to a pint of Lisbon Diet Drink.

ALSO,

GEORGE W. CARPENTER'S

Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu,

For Diseases of the Bladder, Chronic Gonorrhoea, and Gleets of long standing.

For Sale at H. P. SCHWARTZ & CO's Drug Store, No. 42 Market street.

December 4, 1832.—tf

AN ORDINANCE,

Concerning the measurement and inspection of Boards, Scantling, and Shingles.

BE *it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Council of Allegheny,* That Scantling and Shingles may be bought and sold without employing a commissioned Board Measurer and Inspector of boards, scantling, and shingles, but in case of dispute between the buyer and seller of scantling and shingles, touching or concerning the quantity or quality thereof, either party may require the assistance of a commissioned board measurer and inspector of scantling and shingles, in order to determine the quantity and quality of the same; and the decision of such board measurer and inspector of boards, scantling, and shingles, in relation to the quantity and quality of the same, be final and conclusive.

2. That the fees to be charged by the Board Measurer's, and Inspectors of Boards, Scantling, and Shingles shall be as follows—For measuring and inspecting boards or scantling, (the scantling to be estimated by running measure,) for any quantity, not exceeding one thousand feet, *twenty cents*; for any quantity, exceeding one thousand, and not exceeding five thousand feet, *fifteen cents* per thousand; and for any quantity, exceeding five thousand feet, ten cents per thousand; and for measuring and inspecting shingles, for any quantity, not exceeding five thousand, *ten* cents per thousand; for any quantity, exceeding five thousand, and not exceeding ten thousand, *eight* cents per thousand; and for any quantity, exceeding ten thousand, *five cents* per thousand.

3. That the board measurers and inspectors of boards, scantling, and shingles, be and they are hereby required to pay, quarterly, into the borough treasury twenty per cent. of all the moneys received by them as fees for the performance of the duties of their office.

4. That so much of any former Ordinances as are hereby supplied, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law, the 14th day of March, A. D. 1833.

JOHN TASSEY,
President of the Council.

Attest—JOHN MORRISON, Town Clerk.

Approved: In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the Seal of the Corporation to be affixed, this 14th day of March, A. D. 1833.

HUGH DAVIS,
March 22. Burgess

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine*.—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure* is *guarantied*.

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.

April 15—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers, having associated themselves together, under the firm of

Darlington & Peebles,

(Late B. Darlington) as Wholesale Dealers in FOREIGN & DOMESTIC HARDWARE,

No. 51 Market, between 3d & 4th streets,

Where they now have, and are receiving a general and splendid assortment of Cutlery, Plated and Tinned Saddlery, Plated Castors, do. Candle Sticks, Waiters, Snuffers and Trays, Shovels and Tongs, Astral, Stand, and Hanging Lamps, Hair Cloth for Sofas; together with all kinds of Birmingham goods, viz: Anvils, Vices, Steel, Mill & Cross Cut Saws, Shovels, Spades, and Axes. All which they offer on the most accommodating terms. Merchants and others are invited to call and examine.

ALSO,

A well selected assortment of Edge Tools,
BENCH AND MOULDING PLANES.

B. DARLINGTON,
ROBERT H. PEEBLES.

N. B. All those that are indebted to B. Darlington, either by Note or Book Account, will please call and settle, with as little delay as possible, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

B. DARLINGTON.

Nov. 20, 1832.—tf.

A THERMOMETER, made by Fisher, Philadelphia, was taken from the door cheek of the subscriber, on Sunday evening, between dark and nine o'clock. The thief will probably endeavor to exchange it for cash. Information relating to either is requested.

JAMES R. SPEER,
Jan. 22, 1833. No. 130 Wood street.

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11 BALES SPANISH MOSS—Just received and for sale low, by

GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd,
January 29, 1833. No. 26 Wood street.

WANTED,

A STEAM ENGINE, of from 3 to 5 horse power. Enquire at

S. J. SYLVESTER'S.

March 19.

THE WESTERN FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

UNDER the Superintendance of *William B. Lacey, D. D.*, is prepared for the reception of Pupils at any time.

The design of the Institute is to impart an accurate and thorough knowledge of all the solid and polite branches of female education: and, having engaged teachers of distinguished learning and accomplishments, the President hopes to fulfil the design.

The expense of board and tuition, in the Institute, will vary, according to the branches taught, from $120 to $200 per annum.

Of the qualifications of *Dr. Aikin*, who is employed as a teacher of the Natural Sciences, the learned and well known Prof. Eaton thus speaks: 'If you want a pretty good practical mathematician, one of the best botanists in America, an experimental chemist, of the first order, a very superior Geologist, Mineralogist, and Zoologist, you have him in Dr. *William Aikin*.'

For the practical results of the Institute, so far as time has afforded an opportunity for their developement, Dr. Lacey respectfully refers to the following communication:

Mr. Craig—Permit us, sir, through your columns, to convey to the public an expression of the high gratification afforded by a recent visit to the 'Western Female Collegiate Institute,' under the charge of the Rev. William B. Lacey, and opened for the reception of pupils, about six months ago.

We attended, on the 22d ult., the first examination of the Students, and deem it an act of justice to the learned and indefatigable gentleman at the head of the Institution, as well as important to western parents, that there should be given a public and responsible assurance of the high promise of this New Seminary.

The Young Ladies were examined in Rhetoric, Moral, Mental, and Natural Philosophy, Criticism, and Belles Lettres, Geography, and the use of the Globes, Arithmetic, the French Language, and other studies, essential to a polite and finished education. In all, and by all, great readiness and proficiency were exhibited. In the French Language, the peculiar advantage of learning its accent and idiom from a lady, who had herself acquired a knowledge of it in early youth, under the most favorable auspices, was evident from the accuracy and distinctness of the pronounciation of her pupils.

In mental improvement, every facility which deep acquirement and a most happy mode of imparting instruction can bestow, is here offered to the Student, and in the refined and winning elegancies of female deportment, an example is constantly presented, which cannot fail to attract, and impress itself lastingly upon those within its influence.

Indeed, we know of no advantage peculiarly desirable in an Institution of the kind, which this does not seem to possess.

Respectfully, sir, your most ob't serv'ts,

GEORGE UPFOLD, D. D.
EDWARD Y. BUCHANAN,
CHARLES SHALER,
T. B. DALLAS,
JAMES S. CRAFT,
O. METCALF,
J. K. M'NICKLE,
NATH'L RICHARDSON,
JOHN D. DAVIS,
WM. WADE.

March 12.—tf

LEWIS HUTCHISON,

HAVING associated HARVEY F. BOLLMAN with him in the Commission Business, it will in future be transacted at his Ware House, No. 92 Front and 44 Water street, under the firm of

Lewis Hutchison & Co.

Who intend keeping on hand a general assortment of Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles, for sale at the lowest market prices. Their warehouse being large with a convenient enclosed yard for the storage of Pig Metal, Blooms, &c., they solicit consignments of these articles, also every description of country produce. Liberal advances made on consignments.

Jan. 25, 1833.—3m.

New Works.

THE Comic Offering; or Lady's Melange of Literary Mirth, for 1833, illustrated by numerous designs; edited by Miss S. H. Sheridan.

The Amulet; a Christian and Literary Remembrancer; edited by S. C. Hill, for 1833.

Religious Souvenir: a Christmas, New Year's and Birth Day Present, for 1833.

Boswell's Life of Johnson—The Life of Samuel Johnson, L. L. D., including a Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides; by James Boswell, Esq., a new edition, with numerous additions and notes; by James Wilson Croker, L. L. D. F. R. S., in 2 vols.

The Signs of the Times; as denoted by fulfilment of Historical Predictions, traced down from the Babylonish Captivity to the present time; by Rev. Alexander Keith, Minister of St. Cyrus, Author of "The Evidences of Prophesy:" in 2 vols.

The American Citizen; the Right of an American Citizen, with a Commentary on State Rights, and on the Constitution and Policy of the United States; by Benjamin L. Oliver, Counsellor at Law.

The Excitement; or a Book to induce young persons to Read, containing Remarkable Appearances in Nature, Signal Preservations.

Chalmers' Political Economy; in connection with the Moral State, and Moral Prospects of Society; by Thomas Chalmers, D. D. Professor of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh.

Dermot Mac Morrogh; or the Conquest of Ireland, an Historical Tale of the Twelfth Century, in four Cantos; by John Quincy Adams. Just received and for sale by

D. M. HOGAN,
No. 73 Wood street.

Dec. 14, 1832.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 7, for 1833: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 6th of April, 1833. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers.—Sixty-Six Number Lottery—Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$20,000	is	$20,000
1		10,000		10,000
1		6,000		6,000
1		4,000		4,000
1		3,000		3,000
1		2,500		2,500
7		1,000		7,000
7		500		3,500
10		400		4,000
10		300		3,000
20		200		4,000
60		100		6,000
168		50		8,400
112		20		2,240
2240		10		22,400
15400		5		77,000
45760 tickets.				$183,040

Whole tickets, $5 00—Shares in proportion.

Orders from abroad, enclosing Cash, or Prize Tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The 'Despatch,' containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. When five dollars or more is sent for tickets, postage need not be paid. Packages of wholes and shares prepared, and will be sold by certificate or otherwise. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

S. J. SYLVESTER.

March 29, 1833.

The American Plough Boy.

THIS is a small agricultural paper, designed more particularly for those who do not choose to take a more expensive work, and yet are desirous to understand how others manage agricultural affairs. It will in a measure be confined to giving details of the *practical operations* of practical farmers, rather than the speculations of the more scientific. It will draw considerably upon the columns of the New York Farmer and American Gardener's Magazine, as well as other agricultural publications. It will also give many interesting items of news, and occurrences of the day, and devote one page out of four to advertisements, if required.

Terms, $1 50 per annum, in advance, to *single* subscribers; or twelve copies will be sent for $15, if paid in *advance*. All communications for the *American Plough Boy* may be addressed to the Proprietor, D. K. MINOR.

REMOVAL.

TASSEY & CHURCH

HAVE Removed to the extensive Ware-Houses, Numbers 108 and 110, Second, between Wood and Smithfield streets, lately occupied by Messrs. Cochran & Irwin, where they intend keeping constantly on hands, a full supply of all articles in the

GROCERY LINE,

TOGETHER WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF
JUNIATA IRON AND NAILS, COPPER, TIN PLATE, AND WIRE.

Feb. 12, 1833.—tf

TO LET,

THE Large Rooms in the brick building on the south west corner of Market and Fourth streets, occupied by the Pennsylvania Museum: immediate possession given. Enquire at the Museum. Feb. 5.

FOR SALE,

THE MANSION HOUSE of the late Alexander Johnston, Jr., Esquire, deceased, now in the tenure of S. Colwell, Esquire.

WILLIAM HAYS, } *Exr's.*
JOHN SNYDER, }

Jan. 4, 1833.—tf

CANVASSED HAMS.

JUST received, in superior order, 1000 CANVASSED HAMS—for sale by

JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.,
Nov. 13—tf Water street.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission
WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,

SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,

(From London, and recently of Baltimore,)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

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OFFICE

FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF GOLD, SILVER, AND NOTES.

WANTED, AT HIGH PREMIUMS,

American Gold,	Guineas,
Sovereigns,	Ducats,
Doubloons,	Napoleons,
Guilders,	Len Thalers,
Louisd'ors,	Johannes.

Every description of Bank Note Paper discounted at the lowest rates:

Drafts and Notes of hand collected.

Interest allowed on Special Deposits.

Certificates issued payable in 30, 60, or 70 days after date, with interest.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Oct. 23 Exchange Broker.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE

IN ALLEGHENY TOWN.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a number of building lots, handsomly situated, being bounded by Ohio street, Sandusky street, and Gay alley.

The terms of payment will be made known, and a plan of the lots shown to any person, on application to the subscriber, living in Allegheny town, or to Mr. John Irwin, at his Rope Ware-house, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets, in Pittsburgh. ALEXANDER SEMPLE.

Pittsburgh, April 20, 1832.—tf

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS.

CURLING, HIGBY & CURLINGS,

GRATEFUL for the very liberal patronage they have hitherto received, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have *Considerably reduced the prices of their Glass,*

AND HAVE OPENED A STORE ROOM,

NUMBER 7 MARKET STREET,

Near the Steam Boat Landing, where they will at all times keep a General Assortment of articles in their line, to which they respectfully invite the attention of Merchants and Dealers.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 26, 1833.—1m

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 7, for 1833: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 6th 'of April, 1833: Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. 66 Number Lottery: Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$20,000	$20,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		6,000	6,000
1		4,000	4,000
1		3,000	3,000
1		2,500	2,500
7		1,000	7,000
7		500	3,500
10		400	4,000
10		300	3,000
20		200	4,000
60		100	6,000
168		50	8,400
112		20	2,240
2240		10	22,400
15400		5	77,000
45760 tickets.			$183,040

Tickets, $5; Halves, $2 50; Quarters, $1 25.

Orders from abroad, enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

When five dollars or more is sent for tickets, postage need not be paid.

Packages of wholes and shares prepared, and will be sold by certificate or otherwise.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address
GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where was sold, a few weeks since, the splendid capital prize of SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS; and where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to upwards of ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS!!

March 26, 1833.

TO RENT,

THE Two Three Story Brick Stores, erected by the subscriber, in Wood street, on Sturgeon's Lots. Possession given on the first of April. Apply to GEORGE A. COOK,
March 22. No. 68, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

Valuable Real Estate in the Market.

FOR SALE,

TWENTY-TWO LOTS, handsomely situated on Grant's hill, in Hoge's extension, near the tunnel.

Upwards of forty lots in the village of Lawrenceville.

A number of valuable lots situate on the Monongahela river, and on either side of the extension of Second street, adjacent to the city.

Two valuable tracts of land, situate about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Washington Turnpike Road and Chartier's creek.

The lot of ground, in Pittsburgh, on which the old banking house now stands. Terms of payment will be made easy. Apply to

A. BRACKENRIDGE,
April 6.—tf At the Office B. U. S.

Lots for Sale or Lease.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, on accommodating terms, a few Lots of Ground, containing about Ten Acres each.

Also, for Rent, from the 1st of April next, Thirty Acres of Land, well watered, and enclosed with board fence, having thereon a good Brick Dwelling House, with suitable offices—all of which is handsomely situated near East Liberty—5 miles from the city.

☞For terms, and further particulars, apply to the proprietor, No. 194 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

JAMES LAUGHLIN.

December 7, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.

Pittsburgh, may 10, 1831—tf

E. HALE,
SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Saml. P. Darlington, No. 71 in Fourth street, next door to the corner of Wood st. wher he will be happy to wait upon those who may require his professional services, in all its various branches.

N. B.—For sale, a superior Tooth Powder. Also, J. White's Tooth Ache Drops.

March 10, 1832.—tf

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and coanstantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms: 1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d- Hoop, Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in. Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods, Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, may 21, 1829—tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq., late of Ross township, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } *Ex'rs.*
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.

Mobile, may 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

GLASS WARE.

BAKEWELLS AND ANDERSON inform their friends and the public, that they have made a reduction in the prices of their Glassware, and have now on hand a complete assortment of Plain, Cut, and Prest Glass of every description.

Also—Plain, Cut, and Prest Bureau Knobs, and a variety of Japan, Britannia, and Plated Castor Frames—received direct from the manufactories.

BAKEWELLS & ANDERSON.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 5, 1833.—3m.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 7, for 1833; to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 6th April, 1833. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. 66 No. Lottery: Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$20,000	is	$20,000
1		10,000		10,000
1		6,000		6,000
1		4,000		4,000
1		3,000		3,000
1		2,500		2,500
7		1,000		1,000
7		500		3,500
10		400		4,000
10		300		3,000
20		200		2,000
60		100		6,000
168		50		8,400
112		20		2,240
2240		10		22,400
15400		5		77,000
45760 tickets.				$183,040

Tickets $5;—Shares in proportion.

☞For Tickets and Shares, apply to or address

WM. HAMILTON,
No. 17 Exchange Buildings, St. Clair street.

March 29, 1833.

GUITARS.

JUST received—a new assortment of SPANISH GUITARS, and GUITAR MUSIC. For sale at SMITH & MELLOR'S Music Store, No. 9 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

February 22.—4w

CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned, late of the firm of Cochran & Irwin, having purchased the interest of Messrs. Dobbin & Irwin, and taken the house lately occupied by them, corner of Market and Water streets, is now prepared to transact a *General Commission and Forwarding Business.*

All consignments, or orders, addressed to him, will meet with prompt attention, and every exertion will be made to promote the interest and secure the confidence of those who may entrust him with business.

A good assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles*, at Manufacturers' prices, always on hand. JAMES IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, February 1, 1833.—tf

We take pleasure in recommending to our friends and customers, our successor, Mr James Irwin, to whom we have sold our interest, and transferred our business. From our long acquaintance with Mr. Irwin, and entire confidence in his integrity and ability, we are well assured that he will give general satisfaction.

HAMILTON R. DOBBIN,
JAMES S. IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 1, 1833.

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞WELCH MEDICAMENTUM☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26 tf.

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1830—tf.

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by

S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

march 22, 1831.—tf

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF LIVERWORT.

A SAFE and Valuable Medicine for Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints.

Most of the medicines made use of for the above diseases are of a stimulating nature, composed generally of Resins and Balsams, in alcoholic solutions, which, although sometimes giving temporary relief, in almost every instance where they are freely used, aggravate the disease, and reduce the strength of the patient.

This article possesses superior advantages over these preparations, its action being of a tonic, invigorating and strengthening nature, thus overcoming the disease by promoting expectoration, and gradually increasing the strength of the patient, and thus, without being attended with any unpleasant effects: it also agrees with the stomach, in a cases, and is a pleasant medicine to take.

Sold by
H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
No. 42 Market Street.

Dec. 4, 1832.—tf

JOHN BLAIR,

Furrier & Cap Manufacturer,

NO. 136 LIBERTY STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above Business, in the house formerly occupied by Wm. Morgan, Hatter, next door to W. Closey's Shoe Store, a few doors from the corner of St. Clair street, where he is manufacturing all descriptions of *Men's & Youths' Cloth, Leather, and Fur*

CAPS

Of the latest Fashions, suitable for this season of the year; made of the best materials; well adapted for merchants and others, and sold cheaper than any establishment in the United States, and forwarded to all parts of the country.

He has at present on hand a Large Supply of

MEN'S	BOYS'
Lustre Seal Caps;	Russian Octagon Tops;
Sea Otter do	English Flush do
Black Hair Seal do	American Opera do
Brown do. do	Belgian Signet do
Gray do. do	Jackson Patent do
CLOTH.	*English Turbans,*
German Swag Tops;	Of Lustre Seal;
French Tiara do	Chinchilla;
English Baloon do	Cloth, Velvet;
American Rifle do	French Merino, &c.

Leather Opera, Round & Octagon, of various shapes.

N. B. Will receive, in a few days, a large assortment of Furs, viz: Pelerines, Cloak Collars.

December 4.—1y

WANTED,

A FEW THOUSAND SOVEREIGNS—Also, 500 pounds in Bank of England Notes. Every description of Bank Note Paper discounted at low rates. Certificates issued on Special Deposits, bearing interest from date. Sums not received less than 100 dollars, nor for a less period than 30 days, or longer than one year.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

February 26.

MUSIC STORE,

Number Nine Fifth Street,

THREE DOORS FROM MARKET.

PIANO FORTES, MUSIC, AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, *at Eastern Prices.*

THE Subscribers have constantly on hand an extensive assortment of Piano Fortes, of the latest and most improved patterns, with and without Metalic Plate, which they can warrant to purchasers to stand in any climate. All the new publications of Music for the Piano Forte, Harp, Guitar, Violin, Flute, &c. &c. received as soon as published, with all the old Standard Music, making as large a collection, and as select as any in the Western country.

Musical Instruments, of all kinds, at Wholesale or Retail—Violins, Violincellos, Double Basses, Guitars; Flutes; Clarionetts; Flageolets, double and single; Octave Flutes; Fifes; Kent Bugles; Trumpets; French Horns; Trombones; Bass Horns; Bassoons; Post Horns; Bass and Snare Drums; Tamborines; Bird Organs; Musical Snuff Boxes; Harmonicas; Violin Bows; Bow Hair; Violin Strings; Harp Strings; Piano Wire; Clarionett and Bassoon Reeds; Music Paper; Music Pens; Music Desks, &c. &c.

Two Superior Church Organs, with 5 and 6 stops. Music copied and arranged for Military Bands—to Societies, Merchants, Seminaries, and Military Bands, a liberal deduction will be made.

The attention of Merchants, Professors, and Amateurs, as well as the patronage of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh is respectfully solicited. SMITH & MELLOR.

N. B. Piano Fortes and Instruments tuned and repaired—Old Pianos taken in part for new ones.

Jan. 25, 1833.—3m.

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They giv their opinion as to the great value of the invention state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the worl as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,
Acting for the Proprietor.

Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

BAIRD & BALDWIN,

Shipping and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
NO. 7 COMMERCIAL ROW.

☞*Refer to*—
ALLEN & GRANT, *Pittsburgh.*
C. MACALLISTER, Jr. & Co., *Cincinnati.*
A. G. JAUDON & Co., *or*
MACALLISTER & YORK, *Philadelphia.*
WHITALL, JAUDON & Co., *or*
YORK, MACALLISTER & Co., *New Orleans.*

July 10, 1832.—tf

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC ELIXER.

ONE of the most agreeable and efficacious Medicines ever discovered for the permanent cure of those chronic states of derangement of the stomach, constituting that miserable disease called Dyspepsia.

The basis of this Elixer is vegetables, and perfectly innocent in its operation; it destroys that sour state of the stomach, the instant it is taken, and stops the morbid secretion, by giving strength to the muscular fibre of that important organ, by which means the peristaltic motion of the inteatines is increased, and the costiveness obviated; a new action is given to the system, which puts an end to a train of distressing nervous sensations.

Another form of the disease in which the Elixer is admirably calculated to relieve, is the decline of fever, where the stomach will not bear the ordinary strengthening medicines indicated in such cases, it has the surprising effect of giving vigor, and restoring the natural secretions of the body, without increasing the febrile state. Not the least danger is to be apprehended from exposure to cold, while under the use of this medicine, nor will it interrupt necessary employment of the patient a single hour.

☞A number of cases of cures performed by the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixer in the vicinity of Pittsburgh can be given.

For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co., No. 42 Market street. August 24, 1832.—tf

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Book and Stationery Store.

M. P. O'HERN,

HAVING purchased the entire Stock of CRAMER & SPEAR, in the *Bookselling and Book Binding* business, will continue at the old stand, No. 54, Franklin Head, Wood Street, where orders for every variety of Book and Job Printing and Bookbinding will be received and executed with neatness and despatch.

On hand a large assortment of School, Chap, and Miscellaneous Books; also, Stationery in all its variety.

Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. ☞Rags taken in exchange for Books and Paper.

N. B. *Steam Boat Books and Merchants' Account Books* Bound and Ruled to any given pattern, on the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.

☞The Subscribers very respectfully recommend the Patronage of their former Customers to their Successor, M. P. O'Hern, at their old stand, Wood street.

CRAMER & SPEAR.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.—6m.

GEORGE COCHRAN, OF R'D,

WILL be prepared to receive Consignments of American Manufactures and Produce, at the Domestic Warehouse, No. 26, Wood street. He intends transacting a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS, and will use his best exertions to render his establishment useful to the Merchant, Manufacturer, and others, who favor him with their business. He will be constantly supplied with a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS, at Wholesale, on the most favorable terms.

☞The partnership of COCHRAN & IRWIN was dissolved on the 1st instant, by mutual consent.

☞The Cincinnati Gazette and Louisville Advertiser will each insert the above to the amount of $4. Pittsburgh, January 11, 1833.—tf

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J. SHIDLE, Manufacturer of Paper Hangings has removed to St. Clair street, near the Allegheny Bridge. march 9—tf.

ALEXANDER & RUFUS, a Treatise on Church Government, by the late Dr. Anderson—only Edition in the United States—for sale by M. P. O'HERN.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.—6m.

TO LET,

THE two Three Story Brick Houses, near the South East corner of the Diamond, now occupied by Samuel Cooper and Henry Stafford.

ALSO,

Five Rooms over the Stores at the corner of the Diamond and Market street, suitable for lawyers' offices. Enquire of

JAMES B. IRWIN.

December 28—tf

JOHN D. MAHON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FROM CARLISLE, Pa.

HAVING removed to Pittsburgh, will attend to the business of his Profession, in the several Courts of Allegheny and the adjacent Counties. ☞ Office, No. 44 Fourth street, near Market. Pittsburgh, Nov. 6.—tf

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Machine Card Factory.

GEORGE FABER & SONS respectfully inform the public that they have in operation, at their factory, No. 116 Wood street, a number of Sticking Machines, which enable them to supply, with promptitude, to any extent, orders for Cards of every description—Cotton and Woollen Manufacturers, and Carding Machine builders, will be accommodated on reasonable terms, with a very superior quality, equal to any manufactured in the United States.

The Public are most respectfully referred to the following certificates.

Gentlemen—We are in receipt of your letter of 18th inst., and in reply, have to say that all the Cards purchased by us from your concern, has upon trial, proved to be good; we incline to the opinion that they are superior to any we have bought east of the mountains. Very respectfully,

MOORES & WILSON,
Point Cotton Factory, Wheeling, Va

To Messrs. G. Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh.
Nov. 21, 1831.

We have had in use, for some time, the Machine Cards manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and have no hesitation in pronouncing them equal to any Cards heretofore made use of in our establishment.

JAMES ARTHURS & BROTHERS.

The undersigned have been using, for the last six months, Cards manufactured by G. Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and unhesitatingly say, they are the best they ever worked: they recommend manufacturers to give th m a trial for themselves, and believe they will not be disappointed in their quality.

THORNILEY & TOWNSEND

Fallston, Nov. 22, 1831.

The Card Clothing manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, which we have in use in our establishment, (the Hope Cotton Factory,) has given the greatest satisfaction, and we feel justifiable in recommending them to others.

SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.

The Machine Cards, manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh, some of which are in use in the manufactories at Economy, Beaver county, Pa., have given entire satisfaction, I therefore have no hesitation in recommending them to the patronage of the manufacturers generally. Yours, respectfully,

FREDERICK RAPP.

December 30—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,

No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

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To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he lives, in Washington county, on Pigeon creek, one mile south of Williamsport, on the Monongahela river, to which there is a perfectly level road. This farm contains near 400 acres, the greater part of which is first rate land. There is on the premises a Brick Dwelling House, a Merchant mill, in good repair, a new saw mill, a stone still house, 35 by 40 feet; a salt works is also in operation, and worked to advantage; about 150 acres of land cleared and under good fence. There is on the premises three small tenements for the accommodation of families. This tract is well timbered, and abounds with stone coal and springs of water, both of the best quality.

To a person wishing to embark in a manufacturing business, and possessing capital, this would be a very desirable situation, having the advantage of both water power from Pigeon creek, and banks of the very best coal near to the works, and easy of access, and its vicinity to so navigable a river, where articles of any kind are so cheaply transported to Pittsburgh.

For further particulars, apply to James P. Stuart, Merchant, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.

Dec. 16—tf. ROB'T. M'FARLAND.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER

January 22, 1830.—tf

Notice to Creditors, &c.

SAMUEL STEVENSON, of the city of Pittsburgh, Merchant, having assigned all his Goods, Merchandise, Accounts, and Effects to the subscribers, in trust for the benefit of his creditors, as named in his deed of Assignment. All persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned; and those having claims against him, will present them for settlement.

WILLIAM BELL, Jr.
JOHN ALEXANDER,
THOMAS STEVENSON.

August 14—tf